

I offer the following resolutions and ask for immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 392) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, late a Representative from the State of New York.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. COPELAND. I offer the following resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read:

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative the Senate do now recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) took a recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow, Tuesday, January 6, 1931.

#### NOMINATIONS

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 5, 1931*

##### SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Maurice L. Stafford, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

Burton Y. Berry, of Indiana, now a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and a vice consul of career, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

##### CONSULS GENERAL

Lucien Memminger, of South Carolina, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a consul, to be a consul general of the United States of America.

Willys R. Peck, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and a consul, to be a consul general of the United States of America.

##### ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D. Lawrence Groner, of Virginia, to be an associate justice of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia. (Additional position.)

William Hitz, of the District of Columbia, to be an associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. (Additional position.)

##### JUDGE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

George C. Aukam, of the District of Columbia, to be a judge of the municipal court, District of Columbia. (He is now serving in this position under an appointment which expired January 4, 1931.)

##### COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS

Charles C. Cantrell, of Louisiana, to be comptroller of customs in customs collection district No. 20, with headquarters at New Orleans, La., in place of Walter L. Cohen, deceased.

##### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

Luther Weedon, of Washington, to be commissioner of immigration at the Port of Seattle, Wash.

##### REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

Albert G. Stubblefield, of Colorado, to be register of the land office at Pueblo, Colo. (Reappointment.)

William Ashley, of Idaho, to be register of the land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. (Reappointment.)

##### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Mason V. Hargett to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 5, 1931*

##### REGISTER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Henry A. Morgan to be register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz. (Reappointment.)

##### COAST GUARD

Kenyon Spalding to be temporary ensign.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1931

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

With accents of love and praise, with blessings sweet, sweet, and precious, we own Thee, O God, to be our Father. With solemn expectancy we turn to Thee as the infinite source of all wisdom. With calm indifference to all unjust criticism, with absorbing interest and eager anticipation, may we strive to serve our country and be an abiding blessing to all our people. Bless us and inspire us with a pure, strong, vigorous type of statesmanship that holds no ignorant zeal or questioning loyalty or superficial sentiment. The Lord God of Hosts be with us day by day and let us sincerely hope to give our Republic entire satisfaction and place upon the temples of man unfortunate, man unemployed, and man who kept our flag unsullied the crown of our deepest gratitude and just appreciation. Again we wait. The hour came while the stars were paling and the dawn was whitening—the mantle fell from the shoulders of a Member of this Chamber and our true friend left us. We thank Thee, Father, for the strange peace that fell on him from above as he entered upon his eternal rest. Be gracious and merciful unto his loving hearthstone. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 20, 1930, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On December 20, 1930:

H. R. 14804. An act making supplemental appropriations to provide for emergency construction on certain public works during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, with a view to increasing employment; and

H. J. Res. 444. Joint resolution making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1931 for expenses of special and select committees of the House of Representatives.

On December 22, 1930:

H. R. 15359. An act making an additional appropriation to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929.

On December 23, 1930:

H. J. Res. 253. Joint resolution to provide for the expenses of a delegation of the United States to the sixth meeting of the Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy to be held at Budapest in 1931.

#### BIRTHDAY OF REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM R. WOOD

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, this is the seventieth anniversary of the birth of our highly esteemed colleague the gentleman from Indiana, the distinguished chairman of the

Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Wood. [Applause, the Members rising.]

I am sure that I express the unanimous and heartfelt sentiment of every Member of the House on both sides of the Chamber when I say that we congratulate the gentleman from Indiana on having reached this milestone in good health, and that we wish for him many, many happy returns of the day and many more years of usefulness in the service of his country, and that during all the years in which we hope he may continue to serve his country he will enjoy the same good health he enjoys to-day. There is nothing, I feel sure, which can afford a Member so much satisfaction as to feel after long years of faithful service that he has the respect, the confidence, and the friendship of all his colleagues. The gentleman from Indiana is entitled to share that satisfaction, and we wish for him long life, great happiness, and much prosperity. [Applause.]

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it is said with regard to men that they are as old as they feel, and I think no modification need be made of that general statement with respect to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Wood]. If the membership of this House might appraise the age of our colleague by his efficiency, by his work, by his enthusiasm, by the fidelity which he brings to any undertaking which he carries forward in this great body, we should say that the eminent chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is just now reaching those years that mark the splendid prime of life.

I am sure the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations on the Democratic side has not only expressed the thought of his colleagues on the other side of the aisle, but of this side as well, and that all the members of the Committee on Appropriations and of this Chamber wish for our distinguished chairman many years of health and activity and unselfish usefulness, devoted to the Nation's service that will match the contributions he has rendered during the years he has been a Member of this body. [Applause.]

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that leave of absence be granted to my colleague [Mr. REILLY] on account of illness.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL FORESTS HISTORICAL DATA

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the RECORD an address delivered by Raphael Zon, of the United States Forestry Service, at the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Society of American Foresters on last Tuesday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] asks unanimous consent to extend his own remarks by the publication of the address mentioned. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, on last Tuesday evening at the thirtieth annual dinner of the Society of American Foresters, Raphael Zon, one of the most distinguished members of the United States Forest Service and of the forestry profession, delivered the occasional address. His speech contained historical data which should be preserved and a presentation of great value depicting the conception, growth, and future of the forestry movement in this country. I ask that Mr. Zon's address be printed in the RECORD for the purpose of promoting a better understanding of the progress of forest conservation in America.

The address is as follows:

I do not know of any country in the world which has made a more marvelous and rapid progress in forestry than the United States in the 30 years from 1900 to 1930. This is not an oratorical gesture nor an attempt at hyperbolic statements, par-

donable as they may be at birthday celebrations. It is an actual fact.

A whole historic epoch is crowded into this 30-year period. Within the last 30 years we have witnessed the birth and the development of one of the greatest national movements—the movement for conservation. It has marked a revolutionary change in our traditional, age-old public-land policy. Within this period we have seen the rise of a new profession—the profession of forestry.

The pioneering spirit, the daring, the enthusiasm, the sacrifices, and, above all, the heroic figure of the undaunted and sagacious leader, the type of leader that arises possibly once in a century, Gifford Pinchot, lend an almost romantic atmosphere to this period and make it truly an American epic. To do justice to it would take the pen of a Milton or the eloquence of a Clay or Burke.

Our society came into being at the beginning of this period, and its members were the shock troops in the battle for conservation. Being a cross section of the entire profession, it is the best yardstick and barometer for gaging the growth of forestry in this country.

The record of our achievements, if we look at them not too closely with the natural impatience of zealots but from a distance of 30 years ago, is very impressive:

1. Out of a neglected and rapidly dissipating public domain some 56,000,000 acres have been set aside as national forests and put under management. Some 4,000,000 acres were added by purchase or exchange. We have to-day one-fifth of all the forest land in public control, almost as much as in some European countries, and more is being added through acquisition or exchange at the rate of some half million acres per year.

2. Orderly management has been brought out of the chaotic condition of millions of acres of our western range, which now provide forage for nearly 8,000,000 cattle and sheep.

3. Tolerable fire protection is now provided for four-fifths of all forest land.

4. Practically every State in the Union has now a State forest department, which maintains a fire-protective system and makes some effort at restocking denuded lands. New York is now entering on a most ambitious forest program, which contemplates the expenditure of some \$19,000,000 in 11 years.

5. Forest planting is progressing at the rate of some 100,000 acres a year.

6. Forest taxation laws, to encourage forest practice by private owners, have been passed in a number of States.

7. Over 31,000,000 people enjoyed the recreational facilities of the national forests last year.

8. The number of professional foresters in three decades has risen from half a dozen to over 2,500 and from 1 or 2 forest schools at the beginning of the century we have now 25.

9. We have produced a forest literature that is beginning to command the respect of the world, and our Journal of Forestry is an outstanding professional organ.

10. We have overcome the indifference of the large masses of the people to the conservation of natural resources. Our most bitter opponents of yesterday are our best friends to-day. And no movement has to-day as much popular support as forestry.

11. We have even broken into the citadel of the lumber industry. If we have not succeeded yet in converting the lumbermen to the practice of forestry, the idea of forestry does not seem to them now so impractical as it did a few decades ago. They are willing to use the best brains of the profession—to be sure, only the best brains—in the solution of their own problems. A number of pulp and paper mills are seriously looking to forestry as a means of providing their future raw materials, and a few lumber companies are even playing with the idea of reforestation and selective logging.

These are the tangible public accomplishments. On the intangible side, the technical growth and the accumulation of knowledge, progress was no less significant.

As a computer 30 years ago on the eighth floor of the Atlantic Building, I used to prepare volume tables based on the tree diameters alone, involving simplest arithmetic. To-day the most expert mathematical thought and analysis are applied to the determination of the volume of trees. The volume of the tree, if it is not a frustum cone, is a mathematical expression of the ratio between the diameter breast high and the diameter halfway up the tree. Several formulas are used to determine the accuracy of the volumes. If the aggregate difference, for instance, is two and one-half times more than the average deviation divided by the square root of the number of observations, the tables are discarded as unreliable.

The preparation of yield tables used to be a pretty simple process. To-day it is a most solemn ritual, which makes the head of an old-timer swim. If you do not refer to coefficient of alienation, Charlier's Series A and Series B, differential equations, multiple correlations, and even spurious correlations, you are just a nobody, just a simpleton who does not belong.

The old-timers were interested only in a few simple curves, and they were not always of the mathematical kind. To-day, even youngsters just out of school glibly talk of all kinds of curves, parabolic, hyperbolic, exponential, harmonized, and anamorphous.

Everything must be correlated. Not long ago one of those keen young forest mathematicians referred to one of our laws of growth as being a spurious correlation. I thought at first of getting offended. It sounded as if we were being accused of putting over something that was not so. But when it was explained to me that spurious correlation is a perfectly legitimate mathematical



correlation, except that it is spurious, I was satisfied that our prestige had not suffered.

Even if we old-timers have at times a sneaking suspicion, undoubtedly because of our own backwardness, that these young mathematicians do not know any more than we do, we must admit that it is a long, long road from simple arithmetic to differential equations and Charleu's Series A and B.

And this is true of every other branch of forestry. How much did we know of botany, plant physiology, and soils 30 years ago? To-day we have foresters who can call every living plant in the forest and every blade of grass on the range by its first name. They can tell you exactly how and why the sap rises 250 feet to the top of the Douglas fir. Their sharp eyes can tell at a glance from the character of the vegetation alone the type and the profile of any soil to a depth of four and even more feet.

Verily, forestry in 30 years has risen from the lowly level of the cow-puncher and the lumberjack to the position of a most profound science. Some foresters now breathe the same rarefied air as Milliken, Clements, John Merriam, and other Olympians, and literally rub elbows with them.

Thirty years ago, when a forest supervisor had a grammar-school education, he was looked upon by his associates with some suspicion as being overeducated. To-day a large number of forest rangers modestly conceal the fact that they are holding degrees of master of forestry from the best institutes of forest learning in this country. And one or two forest rangers, I understand, can even put a Ph. D. after their names.

If 30 years ago you proudly proclaimed to a newspaper man that you were a forester, the chances were that you would see a reference to yourself as a member of the Exalted Fraternal Order of Foresters, with two r's. To-day a forester in his own name with one r is known in the remotest hamlet of our country, and I suspect even in the Halls of Congress.

Thirty years ago foresters were looked upon as cranks, subject to ridicule. They had practically no influence in the counsels of our Government—Federal, State, or local. To-day we have foresters as governors of great Commonwealths, and who knows, a forester may soon hold the highest position in the land. We have foresters in the Halls of Congress, foresters as great philanthropists, great educators, authors—even contributors to the Saturday Evening Post, captains of the movie industry, economists, chiefs of bureaus, great administrators, colonels and majors by the score, and captains without number. Now, a small group of men which can produce from among its own midst in such a short time such a large number of useful citizens must possess the qualities of mind and soul and must have the fiber of which true leaders are made.

To-night is the foresters' festival. We celebrate to-night the vindication of the foresters' ideas. A small group of young, enthusiastic men and women, inexperienced in the affairs of the world and business, had the prophetic vision and the courage to live up to it. The economic and historic march of events has proved that their ideas were sound and practical. There is no room for any gloom or pessimism in the ranks of foresters. The economic and social forces of the world are working with them, and I am as certain as that day follows night that in another 25 or 30 years forestry will be firmly enthroned, not only in the minds of the people but actually in the woods.

At times some of us become infected with the gloom that now permeates the lumber industry. We, of course, sympathize with the difficulties of a great and basic industry. But the lumbermen's difficulties are to a large measure of their own making. The specter of a diminishing per capita consumption of wood that is haunting the lumber industry, its fear of increase in the use of substitutes for wood, and also its apprehension that there may be an overproduction of forest products can not be part of a defeatist psychology of foresters who know history and can intelligently interpret the economic future.

The need for wood, and especially forests, will last as long as the human race will last on this planet. Countries like Sweden and Finland, whose very existence depends upon the products of the forest, are not worrying that there may be too much forest, but are continuously improving the old forest and planting new.

If one would believe our cellulose chemists, the age of lumber is passing and its place is being taken by wood fiber and cellulose. In spite of all these predictions pulpwood still constitutes only 6 or 7 per cent of our total annual cut. It is possible that in the distant future their predictions may come true, but for generations yet lumber will be the most highly prized product of the forest.

All our calculations for future needs for forest products deal with domestic needs. In practically every other field of industrial endeavor production far exceeds our domestic needs. Why should we confine ourselves in timber production only to our domestic needs? We have here on the North American Continent the finest plant for growing timber found anywhere in the temperate region, the largest number of useful species of any country in the world. Yet we are satisfied to work this plant only to a fraction of its capacity and are willing to surrender the production of this world-wide needed commodity to such countries as Sweden, Finland, Russia, and Canada, the bulk of whose forests lie within the Arctic Circle, and which have at most half a dozen species to work with.

Wood is the most elastic organic matter and can be molded in a thousand different shapes and forms. Human civilization, more and more, depends upon organic matter. The pronouncements of chemists, at times bombastic, that eventually everything will be

produced synthetically, overlook the fact that even for synthetic products organic matter is necessary as raw material. They may produce artificial silk, but they need the fiber of wood for that purpose. They may produce generator gas, but they need the carbon of organic matter stored by plants either in past geologic epochs or in modern times.

How much carbon do you think chemists could extract directly from the air, without the help of growing green plants, for the synthetic manufacture of all the carbohydrates? Mighty little. Organic matter, whether synthetically produced from other raw organic materials or derived directly from the plant itself, is the basis of our civilization. All that the chemists can do is to modify one raw organic material into another organic product of a more finished, useable form. As a matter of fact, the future looks to the chlorophyll engineers, as President Wilbur once so well expressed, to foresters, and to other growers of plants for the substance of life.

Another famous engineer once defined the green plant as the binder of energy, the animal as the binder of space, and man as the binder of time. The greatest moving force in the entire world is energy, and it must come eventually from the green plants and, above all, from the forest as the highest expression of plant life.

Foresters, however, are not concerned merely with the material product of the forest. Forests are an important factor in the climate of the world. They regulate water and save soil. They are the home of wild life and the lungs—the breathing spaces—and playground of mankind.

There is another aspect of forestry which even surpasses all other benefits. This is the future of our countryside.

Not long ago more than 50 per cent of our people were engaged in agriculture and lived in the country. To-day only 20 per cent of our population are on the farms. With ample machinery, 15 per cent of the population are enough to-day to produce all the food that is required, and 10 per cent properly educated farmers could do it. In the last 10 years 4,000,000 people have left the land, 19,000,000 acres have gone out of cultivation, and 76,000 farms have ceased to exist as farms.

If 90 per cent of our people are going to live in the big cities and only 10 per cent on the land, I believe there is a great peril to life and to the quality of our future citizenship. Go to the Lancashire factories of England, or any other big industrial city of Europe or America, observe the shriveled, anemic, and bloodless people, the third generation of city-bred folks. Humanity is like the ancient legendary giant Anteus, who drew strength from touching the earth. A city population which has lost contact with the earth for several generations has no likeness to the noble Adam, the father of all humanity.

If only 10 per cent of the population are to live outside the cities on farms, what is to become of the unlimited vastness of our land? If not agriculture, what else except forests.

There is even a greater significance to the maintenance and up-building of our forests, and with them all our primary natural resources, that goes to the heart of our future economic existence. We are reaching an impasse in our national economic situation which at this moment is very acute. Whatever we, like King Midas of old, touched has turned into gold, and yet we are economically starving, surrounded by mountains of gold.

There is overproduction in practically every line of industry, even in agriculture. Our mill capacity is larger than the amount of products that can be consumed. The machine age, by introduction of new machinery and improved technique, is replacing men, both in the factory and on the farm. These displaced men and women can not enter new productive fields. In the last 10 years some 500,000 people were replaced by machines alone in the factories, and probably a similar number on the farms. These displaced workers seek employment in the field of personal service, in garages, and in service stations. Some become near-parasites and many enter upon lives of actual crime.

As their purchasing power is decreased the market for the products of the factory and farm is also decreased. And here is the paradox: The greater our technical progress, both on the farm and in the factory, the graver becomes the economic situation.

And what is the answer? A new outlet must be found for the surplus capital, whose reinvestment in overexpanded industry only adds to overproduction and aggravates the situation. At times we hear expressions like, "Oh, if only a new industry would arise on the horizon, an industry similar to the automobile industry of 25 years ago." This would release the accumulated capital, place the large number of unemployed in productive occupations, and revitalize the whole economic structure. Capital is now seeking investment in foreign fields. The most absurd doctrines are being propounded, like the doctrine of waste, according to which the products of the factory must be used up, worn out, and wasted as fast as they are produced, or the doctrine of the production of luxuries, and similar economically unsound panaceas.

Yet, the outlet for our accumulated surplus capital and human energy is right at home—right at our own doors—if we only had leaders in our economic and industrial field who had the vision to see it and grasp it.

This outlet lies in diverting the surplus capital and surplus human labor into repairing and building up our primary natural resources.

We have gone through this continent as an invading army, pitched our tents, built our main streets just long enough to skim the cream and waste the rest. We have destroyed our forests; we have almost exhausted our mines; we have depleted most of the fertility of our soils and allowed it to be washed away; we have



disfigured the beautiful landscape of our country; we have polluted our rivers and turned them from objects of utility into sources of menace to life and property.

We have been on this continent now for over 150 years. Frankly, this is not a bad country. As a matter of fact, there is no better country in the world. Then why not at last get settled, not for another hundred years but for 1,000 or 2,000 years. Let us begin to build for permanency; let us build for beauty; and let us develop here a culture that will surpass the culture of ancient Greece and Rome.

While the productive power of man has been increased many fold the productive power of nature has been throttled, crushed, and reduced to insignificance. We have built, and are still building, one of the greatest industrial structures in the world, on a foundation that is continuously becoming smaller and weaker. We can not go on like this. Other countries are arising on the historic horizon. They have rich, unimpaired natural resources. If these countries borrow our industrial technique, our economic supremacy may be readily challenged. That country will prove the victor in this economic struggle which has used its primary basic resources most conservatively and intelligently.

If we can divert our surplus capital and labor into these neglected fields—which are the basis of our industrial greatness—new opportunities for productive labor will be opened to millions of people, their purchasing power will be greatly increased, sub-marginal farm lands will be removed from the market, the rewards for agricultural labor will be greatly increased, the balance between factory and farm will be restored, and the farmers will again become the largest consumers of the products of the factory.

We must revise our old slogans and courageously abandon worn-out shibboleths which in their own times may have served a good purpose. In this country we do not need so much a new freedom as a new faith in our own destiny, a new patriotism, and a new love for the country. Unless we get this new faith I am very much afraid that we are headed toward economic stagnation and social troubles.

Our economic salvation lies, to a large extent, in diverting large sums of money into the reforesting of our cut-over land, in the control of floods, in the improvement of our rivers, in stopping erosion, in restoring the fertility of the land, in developing water power for the benefit of all the people, in the building up of our institutions of learning, research, social welfare, and culture.

As a matter of fact, what do we do in an economic crisis like this but appropriate large sums of money for public works to start the wheels of industry moving? These works, started under economic and often political pressure, are often hastily conceived and poorly planned. What we are trying to do hurriedly at a time of crisis should become the regular, premeditated, definite policy of the Government—Federal, State, and local.

You may say, "Yes; this is true; but does it not mean largely public enterprises?" To a great extent, yes; but there are also fields open for private enterprises under public supervision and with public assistance.

Take, for instance, the field of forestry. An analysis of the income-tax returns of our industries—not in a year of depression but in a fairly good year; in 1926, for instance—shows that the total assets of our big industrial corporations amounted to some \$250,000,000,000. The net returns on these assets were about \$8,000,000,000, or about 3 per cent.

Why, there is no forest in this country, except possibly the swamp forest of the northern Lake States, which is not earning through growth alone, without the effort of man, from 2½ to 3 per cent.

It is pathetic to watch how the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest is trying desperately to liquidate its assets in the Douglas fir forests. The industry has a mill capacity in that region of some 14,500,000,000 feet. It can actually market only 8,000,000,000 feet, and it has a stand of timber in private hands that will last from 30 to 40 years. Carrying charges and taxes will bankrupt the industry long before the assets can be liquidated. It can not be done. It can no more be done than if the people of the District of Columbia would attempt all at once to liquidate their houses by trying to sell them. Convert these assets into permanent investments and earn 3 per cent—and this means forestry—and the whole economic complexion of the lumber industry is changed.

Forestry played an important part in awakening the public conscience to the conservation of natural resources. It has performed a gigantic task. But what we have done so far pales into insignificance compared with what is ahead of us. Conservation of natural resources is no longer a mere theory, a sentiment. It is to-day an economic necessity; it is almost a question of economic life or death.

At such a time how ridiculous it is to worry over whether we may have too many forests, whether forestry will pay or not. We foresters have a big part to play in the economic salvation of our country. If we tackle this problem with the same devotion, the same enthusiasm, and the same faith that we have had in the past we will perform a social service and will retain for this country the justly earned fame as the promised land, as the land of hope and opportunity for the common man.

#### THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing in the RECORD an address delivered on August 21, 1930, by the Solicitor General of

the United States before the American Bar Association on the national bankruptcy act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ADDRESS BY HON. THOMAS D. THACHER, SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

One looks back upon five years in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York as the most delightful professional experience a lawyer could have. The wide sweep of the court's jurisdiction brings a variety of questions for determination which is constantly refreshing, and gives one a sense of contact with this amazing civilization of ours which can be shared by few. If our English friends could imagine an English judge trying jury cases in Kings Bench one month, sitting in chancery the next, then going into admiralty to try not only collision cases but commercial causes as well, then moving over to the Old Bailey for a term devoted to the trial of criminal causes, and coming back to the high court to hear and determine all interlocutory motions and to conduct all the work in chambers, they would only have an incomplete idea of the work of a district judge. Because on top of all that there are naturalization and bankruptcy.

One of the many statutes with which a Federal judge must be familiar is the bankruptcy act, and for years the administration of that act had been a source of grave concern to the judges of the southern district of New York engaged in its administration. It was obvious that estates were badly administered, with much needless delay and wasteful expenditure of money. There was little benefit in the statute for the creditor; and the ease with which debtors procured discharge from their debts, without investigation of the causes of their failure, seemed to encourage fraud and dishonesty in trade. One could not avoid the impression that back of many of the proceedings brought into court there was crookedness and collusion. There came a time, early in 1929, when these things were brought to light and made public, and a thoroughgoing investigation was had. It fell to my lot to hear the evidence, to exercise the authority of the court in disciplinary actions against attorneys, and to devise, in conference with my colleagues, measures of administrative reform designed to eliminate the control of bankrupt estates by a most unsavory and untrustworthy lot of persons who had theretofore found it possible to control proceedings in bankruptcy for their own benefit. This was accomplished by the selection of a financial institution of the highest standing to take responsibility, under appointment of the court, for the administration of every estate in bankruptcy until the creditors might choose a trustee to represent them.

These measures were at best a makeshift to make the best of a bad law and to palliate evils which are inherent in the law itself when it is administered in a city like New York. One thing was entirely clear from the facts developed, and that was that if the evils attendant upon the administration of this statute in New York prevailed throughout the United States the very theory of the statute was wrong, and it should be thoroughly overhauled.

On July 29 last President Hoover announced:

"I have authorized the Attorney General to undertake an exhaustive investigation into the whole question of bankruptcy law and practice. It will be a most extensive and vigorous investigation. The work will be under the direction of the Solicitor General, and he will be assisted by the Department of Commerce.

"The losses through bankruptcy in the last five years exceed \$3,000,000,000, and are now averaging \$750,000,000 per annum. The purpose of the investigation is, of course, to propose to Congress some essential reforms in the bankruptcy law and practice."

The investigation directed by the President is well under way. Its purpose will be to lay foundations of fact upon which sound conclusions and wise remedies may be predicated. It is, of course, too early to state facts or draw conclusions, but there are certain principles which appear to be sufficiently obvious to justify statement as a basis for discussion.

There are three purposes which the bankruptcy law should be designed to accomplish in the public interest:

(1) Prompt and efficient realization, liquidation, and distribution to the creditors of the commercial wreckage of the bankrupt estate.

(2) The discharge from their indebtedness of honest debtors, overwhelmed by financial misfortune through no fault of their own.

(3) The prevention of reckless and dishonest practices in trade.

To those who are experienced in bankruptcy the mere statement of such purposes must appear idealistic, and I hasten to say that such knowledge and experience as I have of the workings of the bankruptcy statute in New York City convince me that it is perfectly designed:

(1) To promote inefficiency in the administration of bankrupt estates;

(2) To grant discharges without investigation, and therefore without discrimination between misfortune justifying a discharge and misconduct deserving of measures to prevent its recurrence; and

(3) To encourage dishonesty and reckless disregard of business integrity on the part of large numbers of people who, taking advantage of the freedom with which credit is extended in this



country, incur indebtedness which they know they can not pay, and then have recourse to the statute to be discharged of their debts.

Inefficiency in administration necessarily results from the theory upon which the act proceeds: That the creditors, because of their interest in salvaging the estate for the partial payment of their debts, will take active control and responsibility for its administration, whereas it appears that during the four years from 1925 to 1928, inclusive, creditors did not even take the trouble to file claims exceeding \$1,000,000,000 in amount and representing over 30 per cent of all the scheduled liabilities. Perhaps some of the liabilities scheduled were nonexistent, and no doubt some creditors did not take the trouble to file claims because the estates had no assets. But the fact that almost one-third of all the liabilities scheduled are abandoned is striking evidence that creditors do not seriously concern themselves with the administration of bankrupt estates. That they do not find it worth while to do so is apparent upon the face of the returns. In 60 per cent of all the cases in bankruptcy there are no assets, and in a very much larger percentage there are no dividends, because the nominal assets surrendered by the debtor are consumed in the course of administration. The average dividend payment during five years ending June 30, 1929, was approximately 8½ cents on the dollar, while losses incurred by creditors during this period exceeded \$3,800,000,000. The simple fact is that business men have no time to waste in such fruitless efforts to save money. They prefer to write off their losses and spend their time in more profitable pursuits. They expect little from bankruptcies, get less, and do nothing. They decline the invitation of the statute to throw good money after bad in pursuit of the vanishing assets of a bankrupt estate. And yet the very gospel of the statute is that they may be relied upon to be active in its administration. With the inevitable breakdown of creditor control, the control and responsibility of administration passed—at least in New York—into irresponsible and dishonest hands. And so it is justly said that the law as I have seen it in operation is perfectly designed to promote inefficiency in the administration of bankrupt estates.

But the statute leaves to the creditors not only the administration of the estate but also the investigation of the bankrupt's conduct, the opposition to his discharge, and, to a very large extent, his prosecution for criminal offenses. And this brings us to the second point: That the statute is perfectly designed to grant discharges without investigation, and therefore without discrimination between misfortune justifying a discharge and misconduct deserving of measures to prevent its recurrence.

The simple fact is that the bankrupt is not examined except in the most perfunctory way, unless there is hope that through his examination concealed assets may be discovered. There is no inquiry with respect to the causes of his failure or his conduct in connection therewith. And so it results that if a dishonest debtor succeeds in wasting or concealing all of the property which he has acquired with money borrowed from his creditors he may come into bankruptcy where there will be no funds with which to pay the expense of an investigation or proceedings in opposition to his discharge. Unless his conduct has been so outrageous as to arouse his creditors to the point of contributing money for his prosecution he may reasonably expect to procure his discharge without disclosure of the cause of his failure or his personal conduct in connection therewith, and to go free, discharged of his debt, to repeat his offense.

I received the other day a letter from an industrial employee in which he said that many of his fellow workers were accustomed to "pay their debts by postal card." This, he said, referred to a practice quite prevalent among them of running up bills without intention or ability to pay, and then filing a petition in bankruptcy, with the result that all the creditors receive for their debt is a postal card from the referee in bankruptcy. Similar complaints have come in from all parts of the country from small merchants, who must of necessity extend credit without security, in reliance upon the honesty of the ordinary citizen.

The extent of this evil is indicated by the fact that of all the persons, firms, and corporations adjudicated bankrupt during the four years from 1925 to 1928, inclusive, 57 per cent of them were wage earners, professional men, and others not included among farmers, merchants, and manufacturers. Such persons who are not engaged in trade have as a rule no occasion to come into bankruptcy unless they have been living beyond their means on money borrowed from their creditors. The statute affords them an easy way to escape the payment of their just debts, and the small business man who extends them credit has no remedy. A law which tolerates injustice is bad, but a law which encourages such practices on the part of hundreds of salaried people is a corrupting influence in the community which should not be tolerated.

And so the third proposition seems to me to be reasonably clear, namely, that the present statute is perfectly designed to encourage dishonesty and reckless disregard of business integrity on the part of large numbers of people who, taking advantage of the freedom with which credit is extended in this country, incur indebtedness which they know they can not pay, and then have recourse to the statute to be discharged of their debts.

These are the evils which mar the very face of the law, and upon which, I venture to say, there will be very little controversy. But when one comes to speak of remedies, that is a different matter. And it is too early to be specific in proposing changes in the law. It will be the purpose of the investigation now being conducted to lay the solid foundation of fact upon which sound remedies may be predicted.

We are accustomed in this country to look with admiration upon the enforcement, administration, and observance of law in England and to take pride in the fact that our institutions are rooted in English soil. But we have too long neglected the example of the English people in dealing with and solving these problems which now confront us.

If Joseph Chamberlain could have sat with me in the investigation of the administration of bankruptcy in the southern district of New York, quite recently concluded, and after hearing the evidence, had analyzed the evils disclosed, and their underlying causes, he would have spoken precisely as he did when, in March, 1883, he brought forward his bill for the reform of the English bankruptcy law and moved its second reading in the House of Commons. He said, at that time, of the then existing statute, that it—

"Had favored the debtors at the expense of the creditors, and had favored that class of the community which lived by preying upon bankrupt estates at the expense of creditors and debtors alike. It had made it easy for debtors, by paying a small dividend, or no dividend at all, to escape absolutely from all their liabilities without anything in the nature of an effective examination of the circumstances which had brought them into that position; while, at the same time, it had stimulated extravagant and even fraudulent administration of assets by giving opportunities to interested parties to deal with them in an entirely irresponsible and uncontrolled way. The causes for those defects were almost as much on the surface as the defects themselves. They were, in the first place, that there had been, under the present law, no sufficient provision for an impartial or independent examination into the causes of each bankruptcy, and the conduct of each bankrupt. Secondly, such investigation as had been undertaken, perfunctory and inadequate as it generally was, had been thrown upon the creditors; and, contrary to all sound policy and principle, they had been invited to throw good money after bad, and undertake a public duty at their private charge. In the third place, the provisions for the punishment of misconduct, however grievous, had been altogether inadequate, and, moreover, the application of those provisions, instead of being left with responsible authorities, had been left almost entirely to the creditors, who, in many instances, might be interested in hushing up questions which they were expected to investigate. And, lastly, the arrangements for the supervision and control of persons intrusted by the law with the administration of bankrupts' estates were so inadequate and insufficient that they could, practically, do what they liked.

"So far, he would have the general voice of the house with him; and before he proceeded further, he had to ask the house to keep in mind two main, and, at the same time, distinct objects of any good bankruptcy law. Those were, firstly, in the honest administration of bankrupt estates, with a view to the fair and speedy distribution of the assets among the creditors, whose property they were; and, in the second place, their object should be following the idea that prevention was better than cure, to do something to improve the general tone of commercial morality, to promote honest trade, and to lessen the number of failures."

There is not a line or a word of this statement made in England almost 50 years ago which need be altered in analyzing the problems which now confront the people of this country if they are resolved to have a good bankruptcy law.

It was my privilege last fall to study the English statute in actual operation, and it was an inspiration to learn from personal contact with the judges, registrars, lawyers, and officials responsible for its administration that there is in England a bankruptcy law which not only affords efficient and honest administration, but has vastly improved the general tone of commercial morality and promoted honesty and fair dealing in trade. This has been accomplished by insisting that the investigation of the causes of each bankruptcy and the conduct of each bankrupt is a public duty, which must be assumed by the Government and not left to the creditors, to be conducted, if they choose, at private expense. Furthermore, the statute recognizes that the public is gravely concerned in the discharge of the bankrupt, and fixes conditions to the granting of a discharge which give the courts ample discretion to withhold this privilege if the bankrupt has been dishonest or reckless in dealing with his creditors. To these provisions the law adds the most serious consequences, if a discharge is withheld, which in operation have the effect of depriving the undischarged bankrupt of the opportunity to borrow money, and virtually make of him a commercial outcast, thus protecting the community against the recurrence of commercial fraud and dishonesty.

In contrast to such a system the philosophy of our statute is that the creditors alone are concerned in the administration of the estate and the discharge of the bankrupt. The enormous losses involved, the great number of bankruptcies in which there are no assets, the fact that over half the adjudications are against salaried and professional people, who have presumably been living beyond their means at the expense of their creditors, the inadequacy or entire lack of investigation by creditors in such cases, the known indifference of creditors to the proper control of administration in small estates, and the resultant exploitation of these estates by unreliable proxy holders, the scandals which from time to time have attended the administration of the statute, and the general dissatisfaction which is felt throughout the commercial community, is sufficient cause for approaching this whole subject with a sense of public concern and public duty, and with a determination to provide such remedies as may be necessary to deal with the situation with complete adequacy.



I am acutely aware that we can not transplant the English statute. It will not fit in all its details into our legal and political system. But if we have the will, we should certainly be able to devise the forms of law suitable to our own conditions, through which similar principles may be brought into operation to produce results comparable to those accomplished in England. The problem is not a simple one. For instance, in England the duty of investigation, opposition to discharge, and prosecution is placed upon the official receiver. It would be difficult, and probably unwise, to attempt to set up in this country such an elaborate organization for the supervision of the administration of bankrupt estates as there is in the board of trade in England. But in our system we have an office unknown in England. The United States attorneys are the local representatives of the Government in all matters civil and criminal which come before the courts. If it be concluded that the Government should assume the responsibility for the investigation of each bankruptcy and the conduct of each bankrupt, it may well be that the United States attorneys should assume these duties. This would assure effective and speedy prosecution wherever dishonesty is disclosed.

In proposing adequate remedies many other problems will be presented, and please do not misunderstand what I have said this afternoon. The thoughts which I have attempted to express have been long considered, but they are thrown out at this time tentatively and to provoke discussion and consideration in an effort to focus thought upon the problems which will be presented when concrete measures are proposed.

#### DEATH OF HON. GERRIT DIEKEMA, FORMER MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes to announce the death of a former Member of this House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, at 2 o'clock this afternoon funeral services will be held in Hope College Memorial Chapel in the city of Holland, Mich., for Gerrit John Diekema, a former Member of the House, who died December 20, 1930, at The Hague at his post of duty as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands. After the services his body will be interred in the Pilgrim Home Cemetery of that city.

Mr. Diekema had a remarkably brilliant and distinguished career, full of activity and accomplishments.

He was born of Holland parentage in Holland, Mich., March 27, 1859, and made that city his home until his death, leaving it only temporarily at different times as his official duties called him elsewhere. Graduating from Hope College in 1881 and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1883, he soon attained for himself a position of leadership not only in the immediate community in which he lived but throughout the State as well, a position which he occupied with constantly increasing influence and distinction for a period of over 40 years and up to the day of his death. For years he was recognized as the foremost citizen of his county.

In addition to carrying on an extensive and responsible law practice, he was a bank president and director in others, college trustee, director of various industrial and business corporations, a leader in his church, teacher of a large adult class in Sunday school every Sunday morning—in short, for a generation he has been a leader in nearly every movement to promote the welfare of the community in which he lived.

No meeting of the Republican Party in Michigan was complete without him.

He was an unusually public-spirited and a most useful citizen.

As was well expressed by the editor of the Holland Daily Sentinel upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Diekema:

There has hardly been a forward movement in Holland during all those years, whether in business or politics, or education or religion, that has not felt the guiding hand of Holland's departed leader.

And by his lifelong friend, the editor of the Holland City News, Mr. Ben Mulder:

Interwoven into the records of Holland's citizenry in every pursuit of war and peace is the record from youth to maturity of this foremost citizen, endowed with qualities that made him patriot, statesman, orator, lawyer, banker, and Christian gentleman.

Among the positions of a public nature which he occupied are: A member of the Michigan House of Representatives from 1885 to 1891 and in 1889 its speaker; mayor of his home city in 1895; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896; chairman of the Republican State central committee for 10 consecutive years early in the century and again in 1927; a member of the Spanish treaty claims commission in 1901 until he resigned in 1907; a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from 1907 to 1911; manager of the Republican Speakers' Bureau in Chicago in 1912; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Netherlands from September 11, 1929, until his death.

He gave himself whole-heartedly to any work he undertook and he performed the duties of these various positions with ability and distinction. He was particularly adapted and well qualified to serve as minister to the Netherlands, and in the short time since his appointment had made a notable and brilliant record there.

The State and Nation have suffered a distinct loss in his death. It will be difficult to fill his place. Western Michigan will not be the same without him.

#### ADJUSTED-COMPENSATION CERTIFICATES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the payment of the soldiers' adjusted certificates.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the average veteran of the World War ever needed what the Government owes him, he needs it now.

Nothing would help more at this time than to pay the veterans' adjusted-service certificates off. If paid on the basis of their present value, the veterans of the average State would receive approximately \$35,000,000. We propose to make it optional with the veterans. Those who prefer to hold their certificates would be permitted to do so. We must pay these certificates off some time; why not now?

Why does President Hoover oppose paying these certificates off? Is it because Mr. Mellon opposes it?

We are in the midst of one of the greatest economic depressions in all history. It is accentuated by an overexpansion of industries as a result of artificial stimulation, inflation of industrial stocks, depression of agricultural values, and a contraction of the currency which so limits the circulating medium as to render our money supply entirely inadequate.

As was recently pointed out by one of the leading financiers of the world, a large proportion of the entire gold supply of the world is now in the United States. On October 31, 1930, the amount of gold in this country was \$4,534,573,215—more than 100 per cent of the total outstanding American currency.

On October 31, 1920, we had \$1,600,000,000 less gold in this country than we have now, yet there was \$53.01 in currency per capita in circulation. Our debts were contracted on that basis, our standards of living and our wage scale were regulated accordingly. But now the currency has been contracted to where there is only \$36.42 per person in circulation, \$16.59 less than in 1920, although we have \$1,600,000,000 more gold than we had then. There can be no relief for unemployment, there can be no hope for the return of prosperity for agriculture, there can be no hope for anything but falling wages for labor, organized or unorganized, until the circulating medium of this country is increased and more money put into circulation.

This can be done by passing the bill to pay off the soldiers' bonus, or adjusted-service certificates, at once. They must be paid some time; why not now? This Government paid billions of dollars to the war contractors and profiteers after the war closed. It gave to foreign countries in the settlement of their debts to us more than \$7,500,000,000—more than twice enough to pay these certificates off.



Within the last seven years, Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, has given back to the big interests of this country in tax refunds approximately \$4,000,000,000—more than enough to pay these certificates off. Many of those interests made their fortunes out of the war. The income taxes of those interests and the individuals of large fortunes, who made or increased their fortunes during the war, have been reduced more than \$700,000,000 a year. This alone would have paid these certificates off in a few years.

Since the war we have paid on an average of a billion dollars a year on our national debt. At this rate we will pay it off in a few years. We have extended foreign countries' debts to us over 62 years. As soon as our debts are paid off these countries will begin to clamor for us to cancel their debts to us. They will be aided and abetted by the predatory interests in this country who will want to strengthen their loans in foreign countries at the expense of the American taxpayers. Those interests are now opposing paying off these veterans' certificates. They opposed giving them in the first place. So did Mr. Mellon.

We might extend our national debts over 62 years, so that they would fall due as our foreign debts are paid. Then they would cancel each other as far as possible. Then we could use some of these funds to pay our just debt to our own veterans.

They told us we were fighting this war for future generations. Then let future generations help pay for it, and let our own veterans get some benefit of our taxes while they are yet alive.

By paying these certificates off now we would not only relieve our veterans but we would help the whole country. This artificial panic would be broken, agricultural values would rise, the wheels of industry would begin to turn, labor would find employment at living wages, business would take on new life, the American people would be inspired with renewed hope, and our country would step forward into a new era of prosperity.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts, House Resolution 312, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 312

*Resolved*, There shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives to Elizabeth Robinson, the widow of William Robinson, late an employee of the House, an amount equal to six months' compensation and an additional amount not exceeding \$250 to defray the funeral expenses and last illness of the said William Robinson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 14246) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. PHIPPS, Mr. SMOOT, Mr. MOSES, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. GLASS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### TO ENCOURAGE TRAVEL IN AND TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for not to exceed one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to a bill that I recently introduced for the purposes of facilitating and encouraging travel within the United States and its possessions and from foreign countries to the United States. The bill is H. R. 13553 and was introduced by me on the 1st day of December, 1930. The bill is as follows:

H. R. 13553

A bill to promote travel to and in the United States and its possessions, thereby promoting American business; and to encourage foreign travel in the United States

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized and directed to establish a division to be known as a travel division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Such division shall, under his direction and in cooperation with existing transportation and travel agencies, study, encourage, promote, and develop the travel of foreigners and of citizens of the United States in the United States and its possessions.

Sec. 2. The aforesaid travel division is authorized to employ personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent of offices outside the District of Columbia, telephone service, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, type-writing, adding, duplicating, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, maps, reports, documents, plans, specifications, exhibits, manuscripts, newspapers (foreign and domestic), and all other publications, traveling expenses of officers and employees, ice and drinking water for office purposes, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing. Authority is granted to make payments in advance for subscriptions for newspapers, rent, telephone, and other similar services.

Sec. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

A public hearing will be held by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House on the 23d day of this month at 10 o'clock and I will be very glad if the Members generally will attend the hearing that they may have the advantage of a full explanation of the proposed legislation and its purposes, as I am most anxious to secure favorable action upon the bill by the Congress at the present session.

I introduced this bill at the request of the International Travel Federation, which was organized last January in the headquarters building of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, by representatives of practically all the travel industry, such as the railroads, steamships, automobiles, busses, hotels, banks, and other travel bureaus, American Community Advertising Association, American Travel Development Association, International Association of Convention Bureaus, chambers of commerce, convention and publicity bureaus, air transportation, moving pictures, travel trade papers and press, and in fact many others who were actuated by a disinterested desire to see the travel industry in this country coordinated, developed, and stimulated. The International Travel Federation will continue this work, broadening its fields and endeavoring to assist every media of travel, direct or indirect.

At the convention of the American Hotel Association at San Antonio, Tex., on October 10 last, I delivered an address upon this subject and I include a part of that address, which is as follows:

Under the legislation I propose the Department of Commerce will be given all the authority it needs to establish the travel division.

This legislation should be enacted into law, because it will enable our Federal Government, through the Department of Commerce, to lend its weight and influence to encouraging our own people and those of other countries seeing America. Our trade commissioners all over the world will then officially be likewise travel commissioners. They, with information furnished by the department touching the things in America to see, will be of great help by fully advising foreigners that contemplate a trip to the United States. Other countries are doing this now, why not ours? France spends a million dollars a year to encourage people of other countries to come to Paris. Every year Americans, alone, visiting France leave there more than double the amount that



France appropriates for this purpose. Japan is another that gives special attention to advertising its country to the world. They get out beautiful leaflets and booklets telling about Japan, its places of interest, its hotels, railroads, steamships, and so forth. The result is that thousands of visitors from other countries flock to Japan. From one of these booklets issued from the Office of the Japanese Foreign Affairs at Tokyo, profusely illustrated, with many color gravures bearing a close resemblance to Japanese prints, I take the following statement:

In order to save time, trouble, and expense, visitors to Japan should avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Japan Tourist Bureau, an organization established in 1912, which co-operates with the Japanese Government Railways, other railways and steamship companies, hotels, and other interests catering to foreign visitors. The bureau is not conducted as a money-making enterprise; its service, of the highest order, is rendered free of charge, its aim being to assist travelers and business men in every possible way, and with an organization covering Japan and China, its aid is invaluable to strangers. Its employees are willing and anxious to serve the traveling public and are pleased to furnish travel information, plan tours, arrange itineraries, secure hotel accommodations, provide letters of introduction, social and business, and obtain admission to private places of interest, museums, supply travel literature, etc. The bureau also issues tickets to every important place in the world. The location of offices of the bureau is given at the end of this guide.

This method we will pursue when this legislation we are urging is enacted. Many other countries are spending money on tourist publicity, as follows: Germany, 500,000,000 francs annually; Spain, more than 100,000,000; and Italy, 50,000,000 francs. Many countries have subsidized bureaus in this country to encourage Americans to visit them, as follows: Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, and England. If it did not pay these countries to advertise they would not do it. Let us follow their examples.

The officials of the travel division would also work with other branches of the Government to eliminate useless complaints often made by foreigners coming to this country and otherwise show foreigners we welcome them here to see and visit our country. We will do all possible in every way to make them have a good time. The expense of operating such a travel division would not be great, as we have practically all the machinery now set up and very little would have to be added. The cooperation of the hotels, railroads, and so forth, would be without expense to the Government.

We have in America things to attract our own people and foreigners as well. All we need is to show them and to have the facilities through Government cooperation for giving them proper attention as they travel about our country. Famous Pikes Peak has more "climbers" riding and walking up its slopes every year than any other high mountain in the world. Our national parks in grandeur and beauty are unsurpassed. Our mountains, glaciers, lakes, and canyons have scenery unmatched. Other things we have worth seeing are the summer capital at Black Hills, S. Dak.; the Devils Tower in Wyoming; the redwoods of California; the Yosemite Valley; the movie studios in Hollywood; the Imperial Valley and the famous ride across the desert into Arizona; the Hopi Indians; an Idaho sand storm; the Columbia River Valley in Oregon; the Raton Pass; Colorado Springs; the Garden of the Gods; the Ozarks; the Blue Ridges in Virginia; the Natural Bridge; and the National Capital, with its storehouses of knowledge and historical interest. From the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada every hour we can interest and benefit those who travel in the United States. Then there is New England. There is no better place to enjoy a real rest and vacation. Tourists there last year left \$250,000,000. It ought to be at least a billion. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont there can be found no better fishing, hunting, and camping, nor more delightful hosts.

Our own people expended last year \$4,000,000,000 for travel—three billion in this country and one in foreign. We do not want to keep our people away from foreign travel, but we want Americans to see America and foreigners to do likewise. We are fully justified in urging everyone to see America and enjoy a vacation while viewing its beauties and wonders of nature.

Next in importance is the building up of this industry, because travel or tourism is a real industry. It is already in most countries. We can make it so here by having the Government cooperate with private business. I cite you a few examples of what is being done in this respect now as an evidence of what we will do when we have the travel division under Government supervision. The roadside stands, of which there are some 125,000, do a business of half a billion dollars annually. How much more will this amount to when travel is properly encouraged as a regular business. Money expended by tourists is divided in many ways. Transportation gets 7 to 10 per cent; garages and accessories get 11½ per cent; confectionery and incidentals, 6 per cent; theaters and amusements, 8½ per cent. The tourists' money, therefore, does not, as some would claim, go all to the hotels or to transportation. It is divided so as to benefit commercial interests as a whole. The hotel business is nevertheless a great industry and is entitled to much consideration. I am in hopes that this legislation, when enacted into law, will be of help to it. There are in the United States to-day some 26,000 hotels, valued at \$5,000,000,000, and doing a business of approximately a billion and a half dollars.

I can not mention all the lines of business that will be benefited by increased travel. It is evident that it will help railroads, steamships, and automobiles. There is another item I would like to mention. That is paraphernalia for motor camping. This amounts to some four hundred millions of dollars. As travel develops and increases the various industries it benefits will increase, and employment given more and more to American capital and American labor.

The United States is specially equipped for travel and we are spending millions of dollars annually for good roads. Our other means of transportation are splendid and all the time getting better. Now is the time for the Government and for business to get together and go after tourists. If we do as I have outlined, it will go a long way to a return of prosperity and enable Americans to become better acquainted. That of itself will do much to create a friendly feeling and a harmonious pull "all together" for our country and the prosperity and happiness of all our people. This is also true as to the peoples of the earth. We are now in close proximity to one another by reason of the great advancement made in transportation to reach each other. Half a century ago it took the *Empress of China* six months to make the trip from New York to Canton, China, one-half the way around the earth. Now, with our fast trains, steamboats, and airships, the United States and China are only a few days apart. The result of this is that the people of the United States are better acquainted with not only the people of Asia but also of Europe, South America, and North America. We become friends through visiting. It likewise benefits commerce and trade. To know and understand a people makes for a friendly feeling. That we have the facilities now for visiting other countries and others visiting us, we must do what we can to encourage it. Instead of spending money for wars and preparing for war, we should use more to encourage the nationals of the other countries to come and see us. We want to tell them what we have here worth their while to come to see. We want them to know we are their friends.

The Government of the United States can not use the taxpayers' money to a better advantage than to advertise to the world the wonderful country and things we have here, thus encouraging foreigners to come and visit us. In addition, let us educate those of our own citizens to the wonderful things we have in America and tell them of the many places in our own country where they can spend a delightful vacation and one of great benefit to them in many ways. The Government is being asked by this legislation for its cooperation. We want the President and the Congress to say that encouraging travel in the United States is a part of the business of the Government.

RIZAL'S MARTYRDOM

Mr. OSIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by inserting an address I de-



livered at the exercises commemorating the thirty-fourth anniversary of the execution of José Rizal, the great Filipino patriot and martyr, held under the auspices of the Filipino Youth Independence Movement of America at the International House, New York City, December 30, 1930.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The address is as follows:

December 30 is a national holiday in the Philippines. It has been so designated by our island government in obedience to a sentiment which is nation-wide. It is commemorative of the death of José Rizal, the greatest not alone of the Filipinos but of the brown race. Wherever two or more Filipinos are gathered together they meet on such a day in his name and in remembrance of his life, his achievement, and his sacrifice.

To some unfamiliar with the soul of the Filipino people, it may seem strange that Rizal's death, which comes on the 30th of December, and not his birthday, which comes on June 19, should be more widely observed. It is because his death has to us a greater solemnity; it is because we are a people who have undergone suffering, and Rizal suffered most for his country; it is because the Filipinos have a history of martyrdom, and Rizal was the greatest martyr of them all. His execution was the climax of his life. It marks the triumph of the idealism of a people devoted to their freedom and consecrated to their individual and national self-realization.

Rizal Day is a day of reconsecration. The observance of such a day is an occasion for deepening our devotion to the welfare of our people and our determination to achieve the liberation of our country. It is a manifestation of our adoration for Rizal and of our love for the ideals and principles for which he lived and suffered, labored and died.

Rizal was a man who rose to great heights despite opposition and hostility. Rizal epitomized in his person the best and highest qualities of his people. Because he succeeded to become great among the greatest, he thereby revealed the high potentialities of his race. History has at last vindicated him. With universal acclaim he is looked upon as a great patriot, a true hero, and a real martyr. Towering among his contemporaries, Rizal, like all who are truly great, is progressively contemporaneous with the ages.

#### RIZAL'S EARLY MATURITY

To Filipinos who delight in Rizal's poems, to those who have studied his *Noli Me Tangere*, *El Filibusterismo*, and other writings, it is unnecessary to detail his biography. Skeptics become converts after a cursory study of Rizal's life and works. Sympathizers become his devotees upon knowing more of his service and the legacy which he left.

Rizal intellectually matured early. He learned his letters at his mother's knee in his infancy. He showed rapid development under a private tutor in early childhood. As a student in Manila his rating in every subject was excellent (*sobresaliente*). His early compositions, while yet in his teens, revealed him to be a keen observer. A youth of the deepest emotions, he sympathized with his people, whom he knew to have suffered injustice, oppression, and cruelty.

His subsequent travels and studies abroad only served further to develop his robust mentality. The persecution of his people, his family, and of himself whetted his desire to learn and to serve. He broadened his foundation and engaged in specialization for the purpose of making himself useful. Upon attaining manhood, Rizal was a man of deep convictions. Serving, he enriched life and elevated the standards of life in the land of his birth. All these clearly denote a preparation which was adequate and a foundation secure. They show, furthermore, a strong devotion to principles deeply rooted.

#### RIZAL'S VERSATILITY

José Rizal was an exceedingly versatile man. He was not only a versatile Filipino; he was a versatile man. His versatility is recognized throughout the Philippines and by the entire Filipino people. Had he lived in a country other than the Philippines and belonged to a race other than the brown, his versatility would have equally merited universal recognition. It is because he was a genuine martyr. He was a martyr to duty. He was a martyr to an ideal. He demonstrated to what heights a human being may attain. He was a martyr not only of the Philippines but of the world.

He was an oculist of renown. One of his greatest personal triumphs was the restoration of the sight of his own mother beloved. He studied medicine with his usual thoroughness and became a doctor, achieving fame. Patients he had, even in Dapitan exiled, of other nationalities and from countries beyond the seas. Practical man that he was, with meager instruments and inadequate tools, and with the help of but a few boys, he designed and constructed during his banishment an aqueduct which has been highly commended by modern engineers. To this day it stands as a monument to his courage and tenacity. A student of affairs, he became a great reformer. Convinced of the need of evolutionary processes, he reposed great faith in the efficacy of education as a means of social reconstruction. He himself managed and administered a school. He conceived plans for educative agencies and institutions. His writings abound with educational and pedagogical principles which, at this modern age, are still advanced. Endowed with an artistic temperament he left his mark on drawing, painting, and sculpture. Possessed of

a scientific mind he enjoyed the comradeship of European scientists. Museums in Europe contain specimens and contributions which mutely attest to his scientific intellect. In an age and under circumstances more or less unfavorable to literary pursuits, the products of his pen are a contribution to literature. He was an extraordinary polyglot, having acquired mastery of his own language, French, and Spanish, and having studied Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Italian, English, German, Chinese, and Japanese. He wrote virile and inspired verse, thought-provoking essays, and novels that will live. Extraordinarily versatile, Rizal left an enduring mark upon every line of activity to which he devoted himself during his relatively brief but fruitful span of life.

#### RIZAL'S UNITY OF LIFE

Before discussing an aspect of Rizal's character, it is necessary to bear in mind that his success was not due to any one particular quality which he possessed. Rather it was due to the symmetrical development of his faculties and the perfect control of his varied capacities and the wise direction of his integrated life. This Filipino hero developed assiduously his endowments. He disciplined his faculties. He possessed a keen sense of the practical and the idealistic. He had a coherent mentality at once logical and philosophic. His whole life was directed toward a goal that was clear, definite, noble, and wholly unselfish.

#### RIZAL A MARTYR

Conscious, then, of the totality of a well-developed character, we are the better prepared to admire him in one of his various rôles, that of a true martyr.

Rizal was a martyr in sentiment. His heart beat in unison with those of his people who were made to bear the yoke of tyranny and oppression. He was a careful observer and the records of his accurate observations were written in his heart and conscience. He studied judiciously and his discriminating judgment deepened what he felt so profoundly for his people.

Rizal was a martyr in thought. His whole plan of life was tinged with genuine melancholy. In society and in solitude he analyzed what his people most needed; he thought of those things that would bring about the redemption of a country harassed by foreign rule and impoverished by a state of subjugation.

Rizal was a martyr in spirit. He reflected the stoicism and resignation of a people heroic and long suffering. Chastened by so much sorrow, inspired by so much bitterness, and emboldened by an abiding faith in the destiny of his people his great intellect asserted itself in ways that were unconquered and unconquerable. Rizal's tried soul and outraged spirit rose in peaceful rebellion against an impossible existing order and blazed the path that leads to his country's redemption.

Rizal was a martyr in fact. Witnessing in infancy, in youth, and in manhood the martyrdom of his people, the bitter pangs were brought home to his family. Later he himself was a victim. He was ridiculed and he was maligned. He was persecuted and he was exiled. He was tried and he was imprisoned. He was tortured and finally on the memorable morning of December 30, 1896, he was executed.

His enemies and oppressors thought they had forever killed and eliminated him. But what an error! Blunder of blunders. Is not the spirit of a great man immortal? Do not his achievements live after him? Martyrs never die. Rizal lives.

Rizal, the poet, who voiced the longings of his aspiring people in inspired verse; Rizal, the novelist, who relived in his works the bitter sufferings of a subject people; Rizal, the essayist, who depicted in masterpieces the ignominy which a dependent existence entails; Rizal, the reformer, whose principles are his people's guide; Rizal, the thinker, whose example is an eternal sermon; Rizal, the patriot, the hero, the martyr—he will never die.

Sacrificed at the altar of his country's good, he penned with a firm hand the night before his execution, an immortal poem which breathes his spirit of martyrdom. His *Last Farewell* opens with this stanza:

Farewell, dear fatherland, clime of the sun caress'd,  
Pearl of the Orient seas, our Eden lost;  
Gladly now I go to give thee this faded life's best,  
And were it brighter, fresher or more blest  
Still would I give it thee, nor count the cost.

It was an epic song of triumph.

Rizal, in an extremely dangerous epoch and under a ruthless régime, dared what others shunned. He trod where others feared to tread. Armed with a holy cause, he was unconcerned with the warnings of personal danger and unafraid of threats of death. Torture and persecution did not deter him from the prosecution of his vision. Wedded to reason and truth, he was undaunted, confident of the ultimate victory of justice and right. Clean and clear in his conscience, he gladly went to his Calvary and serenely met a martyr's fate. Verily, death to him was rest, for he lived not for himself but for others. Thirteen million Filipinos glory in the martyrdom of a great man who happily lost himself that his country and people may live.

Countless numbers now look upon him as their ideal and their idol. Generations yet unborn will continue to regard Rizal great among the greatest, one of the world's immortals, because he incarnated in himself the soul of a people distinctive for their joy in suffering, glory in sacrifice, self-realization in martyrdom.

#### ADJUSTED-COMPENSATION CERTIFICATES

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.



The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, on December 5, 1930, I introduced a bill (H. R. 14567) to provide payment to the veterans of the World War the face value of their adjusted-service certificates, and provide for issuance of bonds with which to raise money to pay these certificates. Other Members of the House introduced similar bills. They are all pending before the Committee on Ways and Means. We have been unable to get this committee to hold any hearings and report either of these bills. I have also signed a petition on the Clerk's desk for the purpose of forcing a report from this committee. I sincerely hope that a majority of the Members of the House will sign this petition and in that way secure action at this session.

The Treasury Department is opposing this legislation and claims that it would result in an increase of taxation and that it might retard business recovery.

The Government could issue bonds at a very low rate with which to take up these certificates and there would be no increase of taxation. Our economic condition is at such a low ebb as to cause genuine suffering throughout the country. This condition is brought about largely by lack of money in circulation.

A large number of those who are suffering and in need are ex-service men and their families. At no time probably in their lives will they ever need more the assistance to secure the bare necessities of life, and there will never be a time when they would enjoy the benefits of the proceeds of these certificates as at this particular time. The Government will pay these certificates, but probably at a time when money can not be borrowed with as low a rate of interest as at this time.

Practically every dollar of this money will be put into channels of trade and again start the wheels of industry turning. The payment of these certificates would be a tremendous factor in restoring normal times, and in bringing about prosperity in the place of this great depression.

If there could be a referendum and vote given the ex-service men on this question I have no doubt but that it would be practically unanimous in favor of payment at this time. [Applause.] I have received a great many letters from ex-service men in which they state that due to the drought and the financial panic they are in great distress. Some are unable to secure food and clothing for their wives and children and are appealing to us to make provision for the payment of these certificates which they now hold.

I supported a bill providing for a cash bonus and voted to pass it over the veto of the President, but we failed. I also voted for the adjusted-service certificates, frequently referred to as the soldiers' bonus, because it was that or nothing. It is an obligation of the Government and will have to be paid, and, as I have said before, there never will be a time when it will be of such great service to the ex-service men and their families as at this particular time. So I want to urge the members of the Ways and Means Committee to take up this question at once and report to the House a bill providing for the payment of these certificates as quickly as possible.

I favor payment in full of these certificates. The administration costs of paying a part would be as great as full payment. No good reason can be given for payment in part. Some claim that the full amount could not be raised, but there is nothing to this. It is folly to say that the Government can not borrow the money necessary to make these payments and at a very low rate of interest, probably less than 2 per cent.

There are at this date 3,478,956 veterans of the World War holding the adjusted-service certificates in amounts ranging from \$51 to \$1,585. These certificates are frequently called the soldiers' bonus certificates, but they do not represent a bonus but a debt admitted by the Government for the valiant service rendered by the veterans of

the World War. They are dated January 1, 1925, and due January 1, 1945.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALMON. In 1919 Congress adopted a policy that our Government should follow in paying the national debt. Congress considered that the World War was fought for posterity and that the present generation should not be required to pay all of the expenses of the war. If this policy had been carried out \$3,000,000,000 indebtedness would have been paid during the past 10 years; instead of that amount there has been paid \$7,000,000,000. The war debt has been reduced during this time from \$26,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000. Foreign Governments owe us on long-term bonds about \$11,000,000,000. After deducting the value of these bonds from \$16,000,000,000 there is but little of the public debt left to be paid by the present generation.

Since we are far ahead of the program in paying the national debt why not permit payments on the national debt by diverting to the payment of these adjusted-service certificates, and after they are paid our Government will then be \$4,000,000,000 ahead of the program outlined by Congress in 1919 for the retirement of our national debt, and in doing so there would be no increase of taxation. The payment in full of the adjusted-service certificates will only require \$3,513,745,560. There is in the Treasury at this time a reserve fund to be used to retire these certificates when due to the amount of \$748,222,715, and after deducting this amount from the former the remainder could be raised by a bond issue in the amount of only \$2,765,522,845.

So I urge each Member of the House who has not signed the petition prepared by Representative PATMAN, of Texas, to require the Ways and Means Committee to report his bill for the payment of the adjusted-service certificates to do so, as that is the only way that we can consider this question at this session.

The rank and file of the World War veterans will never again need the money which should be paid them on these certificates as badly as they do now. We are receiving thousands of letters each day stating that many of the veterans are depending upon friends and charity for the necessities of life for themselves and their families. [Applause.]

You can not go back to your ex-service men and say you did all you could to get this thing settled unless you sign this petition, and I know that when you do return home you will be expected to explain why you were not in favor of it if you do not sign the petition.

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMON. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. Does the gentleman believe in the adjusted-compensation proposition which the minority leader [Mr. GARNER] has offered? That is an entirely different proposition from the one the gentleman has been talking about.

Mr. ALMON. Under the rules of this House, if a committee fails and refuses to report a bill, 218 Members of this House may sign a petition asking that such committee report it, and if that many Members sign such a petition, then I am sure the committee will report out the bill. That is why I am urging 118 more Members to sign the petition, which is on the Clerk's desk, regardless of their politics. I ask them to sign this petition and let some bill, at least, on this subject come before this House to be considered at this session. Give the House an opportunity to vote on it. Give us a roll call in the House and we will pass it. [Applause.]

During the good times following the Great War many of the ex-service men were able to hold their certificates, but since this world-wide financial depression, the drought, and other adversities they are no longer able to do so. The pitance that they can secure in the way of loans is so small that it is of no benefit to them, and they should not be required longer to resort to this expediency, but they should be paid in cash.



Action of this kind on the part of Congress would meet with the general approval of the public. Nothing that we could do at the extra session would meet with greater favor than to provide for payment of the amounts due these ex-service men on their adjusted-service certificates. [Applause.] I urge and insist that this be done. Let us give a favorable response to the distressed call of these veterans, who fought and won the greatest war in the history of the world, by requiring the Government to pay them in cash all that is due them without further delay. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, when the bonus bill was originally before the Ways and Means Committee I was in favor of paying the bonus or adjusted compensation in cash at that time. There are now half a dozen bills before the Congress on the same proposition but carrying different conditions. That being so, why should we attempt here to single out one bill and ask the committee to report it. There are a number of bills proposed, and I am in favor of anything that the committee can agree upon, and I believe that same situation confronts the average Member of the House.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do I understand the gentleman is in favor of having the Ways and Means Committee meet and report out some bill?

Mr. FREAR. Yes; I am in favor of that, and at this session, if that is what the gentleman means.

#### INVESTIGATION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed more or less out of order for seven minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to proceed in comparative order for seven minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that all the world loves a lover. It has also been said that every American citizen with red things in his blood loves a fighter.

I want to call the attention of those of you who were not here a few days ago to a remarkable exhibition of the fighting quality of one American citizen. I refer to Mr. McFADDEN, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who had the temerity to stand here and spit in the face of the most powerful bulldog this world of ours has known, the Federal reserve banking system. I had thought for some time that the Federal reserve system was gradually being transferred into the hands of international bankers, but I did not know that it had been so positively transferred until I heard the address of Chairman McFADDEN.

I was so impressed by that address that I introduced this morning a resolution calling upon the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate very seriously the charges lodged by the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, with the further request that if the committee should discover that those charges had been well sustained it should then make a request upon the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare and present legislation to correct the evils which the chairman alleged.

My purpose now, Mr. Speaker, is to direct the attention of the House to the pendency of the resolution which was presented by me this morning, with the hope that it will be speedily considered. [Applause.]

So serious is the charge made by Chairman McFADDEN that it must not be permitted to go unnoticed. A more serious charge has not been hurled against any department of the Government in recent years. And certainly it will not be denied that the New York branch of the Federal reserve system is part and parcel of the Government, although the charge made by Chairman McFADDEN clearly indicates that the New York branch is now practically the private property

of international bankers and operated for the purpose of private profit.

While the charge of maladministration made by Chairman McFADDEN ran directly against the New York branch of the Federal reserve system, perhaps the investigation contemplated by my resolution should be confined to that particular branch, and yet it must be true that the conduct of that institution should be familiar to those charged with administration of the system as a whole, and it might be well for the committee to examine into the attitude and practices of the general administering officials of the entire system.

Long ago men began speaking softly about the transfer of the New York branch of the Federal reserve system to the control and profit of international bankers, but of late the speaking has grown louder. It has now reached a pitch which enables the average ear to hear frequently the charge that that branch has become America's master criminal, and the shame of it is that our own master American criminal is not altogether American, but largely of foreign extraction.

Yes; I know my resolution is oddly drawn. If in usual form it would call upon the Committee on Banking and Currency to report legislation to cure the existing evil and to restore the entire Federal reserve system to its intended functioning as a helper of every legitimate industry in time of stress. However, I have thought best to suggest invitation to the Committee on the Judiciary to draft legislation needed, believing that a committee composed exclusively of master legal minds might be best qualified to that end.

To permit the serious challenge thrown against the practices of the New York branch of the Federal reserve system to go unnoticed will be instant confession by this House—

First. That this House regards the magnificent presentation by Chairman McFADDEN as mere twaddle; or

Second. That this House hesitates to offend the mighty power which has swept our Federal reserve system off the solid foundation created for it by the Congress, content now to let that system rest upon the foundation of financial sand to which it has been transferred by the arrogant international banking syndicate now in unfettered control of the New York branch of the system.

#### YORKTOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing some remarks of my own on the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration, including therein quotations from certain historical writings.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, Congress and the public should know something about the plans for the sesquicentennial celebration at Yorktown in October, 1931, and for the preservation of Yorktown for all time as a national shrine. In the past five years several sesquicentennial celebrations have been held in the United States. The exposition at Philadelphia commemorated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Bunker Hill, Bennington, the independence of Vermont, Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne, the capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark, the Battle of Kings Mountain, and the work of the Continental Congress at York, Pa., have been commemorated in an appropriate manner. There have been other similar exercises, all commemorating outstanding events in American history.

In 1932 exercises will be held throughout the United States to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gen. George Washington.

The crowning event of Washington's military career was the victory which he won at Yorktown. This glorious culmination of Washington's military service came exactly four months and three days before his fiftieth birthday. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown and the permanent establishment of American independence will precede by four months and three days the nation-wide celebration of the two hundredth anni-



versary of the birth of the great soldier whose genius created this Nation.

The year of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth will also be the three hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment at Jamestown, Va., of the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

It is proper that the commemoration of Washington's final military achievement which established this Nation shall be of such proportions as to correspond with the celebrations which will commemorate his birth. The Nation should celebrate the Nation's birth in a manner in keeping with the celebration of Washington's birth.

These reasons impelled the Congress of the United States to create a national commission to prepare and report a plan and a program for the commemoration of the siege and surrender at Yorktown, Va.

The United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission consists of five Senators of the United States and five Members of the House of Representatives of the United States. The Senate members are Hon. CLAUDE A. SWANSON, of Virginia, chairman; Hon. DAVID A. REED, of Pennsylvania; Hon. HIRAM BINGHAM, of Connecticut; Hon. JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr., of Delaware; and Hon. ROBERT F. WAGNER, of New York.

The House members are Hon. ROBERT L. BACON, of New York; Hon. ROY G. FITZGERALD, of Ohio; Hon. GEORGE R. STOBBS, of Massachusetts; Hon. JOSEPH W. BYRNS, of Tennessee; and Hon. CHARLES R. CRISP, of Georgia, vice chairman of the commission.

The commission has recommended that the ceremonies be held for four days, one of which shall be the 19th day of October, 1931, the anniversary of the surrender. On that day the President of the United States will make the principal address.

The national commission in its report filed January 31, 1930, said:

This commission strongly urges that this great event be celebrated in a manner which will be worthy of this Nation and which will promote good will and amity with all the world. The celebration will seek to exalt the principles of political freedom for which the Revolutionary fathers fought, and the ideals of liberty upon which our institutions are founded. It will inspire love of country and devotion to its ideals. It will recall to younger generations the struggles of the past. It will perpetuate the principles upon which the Nation was built and upon which its future must rest.

Yorktown was the glorious culmination of a long struggle filled with tragic memories and heroic achievements. Yorktown is the place where the immortal truths declared in Philadelphia were made permanently effective. It is the birthplace of the Nation, and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender should be celebrated in a manner befitting the importance of the event and the greatness of this country.

#### SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION SIMILAR TO CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The commission recommended exercises along the same general lines as the Centennial Celebration at Yorktown in 1881, consisting of educational and commemorative exercises, assemblages of patriotic societies, and military and naval reviews and parades. The commission said:

The exercises contemplated are similar to those held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender, at which time there were present the President of the United States and his Cabinet, ex-Presidents of the United States, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, ex-Vice Presidents of the United States, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps, distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, governors of different States in the Union with their staffs, representatives of foreign powers, descendants of participants in the siege and surrender, military and naval units from the United States and foreign powers, military units from the original thirteen States, mayors of principal cities in the United States, patriotic organizations, and many other distinguished guests.

#### CHARACTER OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 1881

The exercises in 1881 covered a period of 15 days, of which the first 11 days were under the auspices of the Yorktown Centennial Association, a nonprofit-making corporation, organized for the express purpose of holding the centennial. The last three days of the celebration were devoted to the national exercises conducted by the congressional commission.

On the 6th day of October the exercises commenced with a welcome by the Governor of Virginia. Commissioners appointed by the governors of other States were present. The 6th day of October was selected as the opening day because it was the anniversary of the opening of the first parallel of the siege by the allied armies in 1781.

The 7th day of October was the anniversary of the entrance into the parallel by the light infantry. It was devoted to the reception of delegates representing railroads, steamships, and other transportation companies.

The 8th of October was educational day and was occupied by the universities, colleges, schools, and other institutions of learning.

The 9th and 16th were Sundays, and religious exercises were held on the ground.

The 10th was the anniversary of the opening of the fire from the American batteries, when Washington, in person, fired the first gun. On that day the municipalities of the cities and towns of the Colonial States were represented, and the delegates from chambers of commerce, boards of trade, produce exchanges, and other commercial bodies were received. The evening of that day was the anniversary of the conflagration when the British vessels in the harbor, set on fire by the French batteries, were consumed. There was a pyrotechnic display by land and water.

The 11th was the anniversary of the opening of the second parallel by the American division under Baron von Steuben. On that day the Germans of the United States were present by delegations from their several societies. The industrial and mechanical arts were also represented through their organizations.

The 12th was assigned to the farmers and planters.

The 13th was devoted to financial institutions of the country, banks, bankers, and insurance companies, and was in respect to the memory of Robert Morris.

The 14th was the anniversary of the storming of the British redoubts by the allied troops, the French on the right and the Americans on the left, and this day was given over to the Society of the Cincinnati.

The 15th was given up exclusively to the descendants of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

The 17th, Monday, was the anniversary of the request of Lord Cornwallis for a cessation of hostilities. It was also the anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and on that day the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and other fraternal orders, the militia and the municipal fire departments were received and were escorted to their quarters.

The national exercises were held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th.

The first 12 days of the centennial exercises may be called opening day, transportation day, educational day, divine service, municipal and commercial day, industries and mechanics day, farmers' and planters' day, finance day, Society of the Cincinnati day, Sons and Daughters of Revolution day, divine service, reception day for militia, Masons, Knights Templars, Odd Fellows, municipal fire department and other orders, and so forth.

On each of the 15 days of the celebration there were educational and inspirational addresses, with some distinguished orator, educator, business man, statesman, or other eminent citizen presiding or making the address of the occasion.

The national program covered the 18th, 19th, and 20th. The signal events of these three days were: On the 18th the laying of the corner-stone of the present monument, with addresses by the Governor of Virginia and by the chairman of the congressional commission; oration by Past Grand Master Beverly R. Welford, jr.; outdoor concerts, morning, afternoon, and evening; reception by the Governor of Virginia; pyrotechnic displays and a dance.

On the 19th a brief address by the President of the United States; responses by representatives of the French and German guests; a centennial hymn written for the occasion and sung by a specially trained choir of several hundred voices; a centennial ode prepared for the celebration and rendered by the choir, accompanied by the Marine



Band; an oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, distinguished son of Massachusetts; an original poem, written and read by James Barron Hope, of Virginia; open-air concerts, morning, afternoon, and evening; and a dance, with another brilliant pyrotechnic display at night.

On the 20th there was a military review and naval drill, at which the President of the United States and distinguished guests were present. By order of President Arthur the exercises concluded with a salute to the British flag. Harrison Forbes, an eminent newspaper correspondent of Great Britain, was present in an unofficial capacity. In an article contributed by him to one of the New York newspapers he expressed his regret that Great Britain was not represented at the centennial, for, said he, there was nothing said or done that could have offended the sensibilities of Britons. All mention of Great Britain as the mother country was with love and affection, and these sentiments, he said, were cordially received.

The militia in attendance from various States numbered 9,477. In addition there were present 706 Master Masons and 277 Knights Templars, making a total encampment of approximately 10,500 persons.

The Governor of Pennsylvania was present with his staff and the Eighteenth Regiment, approximately 800 strong.

The Governor of New Jersey came with his staff and the New Jersey Battalion, National Guard, with 702 men.

The Governor of North Carolina was there with his staff and with 572 men.

The Governor of Michigan attended accompanied by his staff and 291 men.

There were also in attendance upon those exercises—

The Governor of Vermont, his staff, and 183 men.

The Governor of New York, his staff, and 374 men.

The Governor of Maryland, his staff, and 808 men.

The Governor of Kentucky, his staff, and 228 men.

The Governor of Maine and members of his staff.

The Governor of South Carolina, his staff, and 310 men.

The Governor of Rhode Island, his staff, and 124 men.

The Governor of New Hampshire, his staff, and 195 men.

The Governor of Connecticut, his staff, and a regiment with an approximate strength of 462 men.

The Governor of Delaware, his staff, and 252 men.

The Governor of Massachusetts, his staff, and 652 men, including 128 cadets.

The Governor of Virginia, his staff, and 1,087 men, including 128 cadets of the Virginia Military Institute.

Georgia was represented by a battery of 22 men.

There were present also veterans from soldiers' homes of 388 men, a detachment from the First Regiment Veterans' Unions consisting of 26 men, 1,000 men of the Regular Army, and 1,112 men constituting the naval brigade from the fleet which were quartered on the ships in the harbor.

There were thousands of civilians who attended the exercises in 1881 and larger numbers may be expected in 1931. The centennial exercises were held only 16 years after the Civil War, when the Yorktown Peninsula and the State of Virginia had not recovered from the prostration of that war. Transportation facilities were wholly inadequate. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. was then completing its line to Newport News from Richmond. Transportation to and from Yorktown was principally by water. Temporary wharves were built for the accommodation of the steamers. Landings and smaller wharves were built for the use of the small boats in carrying persons to and from the fleet and smaller craft in the harbor. The Centennial Association, a private corporation organized for the purpose of the celebration, bought Temple Farm and provided camp grounds, parade grounds, review fields, and the greater part of the land needed for the celebration. There were provided grand stands, speakers' stands, a reception hall, other necessary buildings, water, and light.

#### PROBLEMS OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Our problems are more complex and more difficult than in 1881. The land area is more restricted now, as much of it is so used that it can not be secured. The land will cost more now and is owned by many persons. We must have

temporary wharves, water, lights, grand stands, band stands, comfort stations, rest rooms, sanitary facilities, roadways connecting historic sites, parking spaces for automobiles, and other facilities.

Improved transportation assures an attendance much larger than in 1881. The Rockefeller restoration in Williamsburg and the developments on the Yorktown Peninsula will prove an invitation none will care to resist. The activities of the World War brought millions of persons into that section, when we consider the boys who went to France from Hampton Roads, those who returned from France, the naval rendezvous at Yorktown, the business interests centered around Hampton Roads, and the activities there before and after we entered the war. The citizens' and reserve officers' military training camps at Fortress Monroe and Fort Eustis have been attended annually by hundreds of young men, many of whom are now in active business life. These will desire to return in large numbers for an event of such great importance, and preparation must be made to receive them.

The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association (Inc.) has been organized under the laws of the State of Virginia for the purpose of working with the United States commission, the Virginia commission, and any and all other organizations, associations, or agencies that may desire to make this celebration a success. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, of Williamsburg, Va., is president of that corporation. It is expressly provided that it shall not make any profits. It will perform work similar to that of the Yorktown Centennial Association in 1881, through which the national commission and the State organizations then worked. This association desires the support and assistance of all of the States of the Union.

The national commission will not confine its activities to Yorktown alone. It will endeavor to interest all of the States in a proper commemoration of the surrender. All of the States have been requested to appoint commissions for this work. All State institutions, religious bodies, churches, universities, colleges and schools, fraternal orders, patriotic organizations, civic and community clubs, municipalities, and citizens of the United States are urged to hold appropriate exercises in commemoration of the close of the Revolutionary War and the commencement of our national existence.

Arrangements have been made for the issuance of commemorative stamps.

Congress has enacted legislation authorizing the President of the United States when, in his opinion it is appropriate for him to do so, to extend to such Governments and individuals as the President may determine, an invitation to unite with the Government and people of the United States in a fit and appropriate observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender. An appropriation of \$25,000 has been made for that purpose.

Congress has authorized an appropriation of \$200,000 for the celebration, and the sum of \$8,000 has been appropriated. A part of this fund has been applied to the survey of the Yorktown area so that historic sites may be located and properly marked. An intensive study has been made, lines of parallels and redoubts determined, camp grounds of military units located, and an immense amount of work of great historic importance has been performed. Considerably more money will be needed to provide a proper celebration.

The Senate has ordered the publication as a Senate document of unpublished letters which passed between Washington and De Grasse. This document, which will be of great interest, has been practically completed and will be published soon.

The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association (Inc.) has begun an active campaign to provide funds for the celebration, in addition to the appropriations provided by Congress. The officials of that association, with the exception of an executive secretary and his assistant, will receive no compensation for their services.

#### COLONIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

Congress has authorized the creation of the Colonial National Monument. It will consist of Jamestown, parts of



Williamsburg, and the battlefield at Yorktown, with a highway connecting those points. To avoid duplication of effort and to secure economy of expenditure, the National Sesquicentennial Commission, the State commission, and the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association are cooperating with the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, which has jurisdiction of the proposed park. It is hoped that some of the work necessary for the sesquicentennial may at the same time prove of permanent benefit to the park.

If facilities reasonably necessary for the celebration are provided, the comfort of visitors properly cared for, and a celebration provided in keeping with the dignity of the Nation or the events to be commemorated, it will require considerably more money than the \$200,000 authorized by Congress.

The George Washington Bicentennial exercises will be held in 1932. Large crowds will visit Washington and the eastern United States for that celebration. They should have an opportunity to visit Yorktown, and it is hoped that the facilities provided for the sesquicentennial celebration may possess sufficient permanency for them to be used throughout 1932. They should be available for all who care to use them.

The sesquicentennial celebration will feature also the establishment of the Colonial National Monument and the colonial period of American history, which began at Jamestown, less than 20 miles away, in 1607, and closed at Yorktown in 1781.

The historical significance of Yorktown is splendidly portrayed in an admirable address delivered on October 20, 1930, at Yorktown by Hon. LOUIS C. CRAMTON, of Michigan, author of the bill for the creation of the Colonial National Monument. This speech has been printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and copies can be secured by any person who may be interested.

#### YORKTOWN BELONGS TO THE NATION

Yorktown does not belong to Virginia alone. It belongs to the Nation. It was the plan of the Yorktown Centennial Association in 1881 that the Temple Farm, then owned by that association, should pass to the United States, but the assassination of President Garfield so distracted public attention that the association was unable to raise sufficient funds to complete the purchase.

In 1882 the Legislature of the State of New Jersey passed a joint resolution urging that the Temple Farm, which was the battlefield, be purchased and that the Moore House, in which the articles of capitulation were negotiated, should be preserved. That resolution recited that the Moore House and Temple Farm upon which it was situated would carry with them through all time the memories of the siege and victory by which the allied armies of France and the American Colonies had secured our national independence.

The New Jersey resolution recited that during the recent centennial celebration by the citizens and the representatives of the Republic of France and the United States of America the hope had been expressed by the descendants of the officers of both France and America, who commanded on the field in 1781, that the farm and house should be preserved and perpetuated as a memorial of the friendly alliance which then and ever since has existed between the two nations, as well as in respect to the memories of those who fell in or survived the struggle that ended the protracted war and gave peace and hope to a then impoverished people.

The resolution recited that the sentiment expressed during the centennial celebration by representatives of the French Republic, by the descendants of French officers who commanded on the field of Yorktown in 1781, and by the descendants of colonial officers, was that the Government should take charge of and preserve and perpetuate the property. This sentiment the New Jersey General Assembly said they believed to be the sentiment of the American people.

In June, 1890, a number of Members of Congress, members of the Carpenters' Association of Philadelphia, and citizens of Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and Philadelphia vis-

ited Yorktown to inspect the completed monument. They organized and appointed a committee of 13 Members of Congress. That committee recited the resolution of New Jersey and referred to the fact that the Moore House, in which the articles of capitulation had been prepared, "still stands, and is in the same condition that it was at that time."

They said:

It was repaired in 1881 and furnished by the Centennial Association, organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, to aid the national committee in securing the accommodation for visitors during the celebration. Among those that occupied the building on that occasion were the descendants of General Lafayette, De Rochambeau, and other French families prominently connected with the siege and surrender.

Your committee can not recommend too strongly the securing of this historic spot by the General Government. While Mount Vernon, where rests the mortal remains of the Father of His Country, has become a Nation's shrine; Yorktown, where freedom was at last made secure, should be the Nation's care, preserved inviolate, as the scene of Washington's crowning triumph.

On October 20, 1890, the Carpenters' Company, of Philadelphia, concluded the indorsement of the report recommending the purchase of the Moore House with the following words:

That house was the place in which independence was secured as conceived and given life in the hall of Carpenters' Company. The buildings are in American history inseparably connected, and for these reasons should be secured by the Government and opened to the public. We hope that Congress will at once give the subject favorable consideration.

Nothing was accomplished, however, until a few years ago. Through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, jr., the Moore House was purchased in order to save it for ultimate ownership by the United States. It will be transferred to the United States for the price paid and without interest and taxes.

The bill for the Colonial National Monument has authorized the establishment of a monument which will include the battlefield at Yorktown and make it a national shrine.

There is still much work that needs to be done. On the battlefield at Yorktown were men from all of the thirteen original States. Their descendants are now scattered throughout the Nation. To the peoples of the world Yorktown is or should be the holy spot where triumphed those principles of government which have been accepted by all the civilized nations.

In the celebration at Yorktown in 1931 all patriotic citizens of the Republic should have a part. Contributors for that celebration, whether large or small, will have their names permanently preserved in a book to be filed among the public records of the county in which Yorktown is located. All expenditures will be carefully audited. The chief executives of all the States have been asked to organize their people first for their participation in the sesquicentennial celebration, and then for them to assist in making Yorktown the shrine it should be. Yorktown belongs to all of us. The blood of our ancestors baptized and hallowed its soil. Men from all the States shared in its struggles, its trials, its triumphs, and its glories.

The national commission should like to see in each State some effective organization devoted to the purpose of making the sesquicentennial in 1931 a success.

The national commission desires the people of the different States to feel that this is their celebration and their work and to realize that we must all work together now as the Revolutionary patriots worked together, fought together, suffered together, and triumphed together 150 years ago.

We have no doubt that there will be in attendance representatives of various foreign powers and descendants of distinguished participants in the siege. In that event many of the States will desire now, as they did 50 years ago, to have these guests visit them and partake of their hospitality. If so, preparation for that purpose will have to be made.

We must realize that there remain only a few months in which to prepare for this celebration, and the national commission will welcome the assistance of all citizens of the Republic.



## DROUGHT RELIEF

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 447) making appropriation to carry out the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930, including the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, printing, purchase of law books not to exceed \$1,000, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans made thereunder, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$45,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1932, of which amount not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object to the consideration of the resolution; but as I understand it, the Speaker has recognized the gentleman from Indiana to submit this unanimous-consent request on this day, it being unanimous-consent day, and motions to suspend the rules being in order, on account of the emergency of the proposed legislation, and, as I understand, it is not the custom of the Chair to recognize gentlemen on this day to ask unanimous consent for consideration of legislation unless it is of an emergency character.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman states the case correctly. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman from Indiana intends to make some brief explanation of the resolution, as it is a matter of such unusual interest throughout the entire country.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I do not know that any considerable explanation is necessary with respect to this resolution. The Committee on Appropriations, acting upon the authorization of the law approved December 20, 1930, has proposed to appropriate the entire amount of the authorization, \$45,000,000.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. DYER. According to the Director of the Census, more than half of the people of the United States reside in the cities. Will any of this money go to the people in the cities, or will it all go to the country?

Mr. WOOD. Expressing my individual opinion, from what I understand to be the purpose of this appropriation, it will be loaned to the farmers of the country for crop purposes.

Mr. DYER. Is the gentleman going to bring in a relief bill for the benefit of the unemployed in the cities, that contain more than half of the people of the United States?

Mr. WOOD. We will cross that bridge when we come to it. We have not come to that yet.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I notice the resolution carries a provision for \$1,000 for the purchase of law books. Does not the gentleman think it is a rather far-fetched idea to provide for the purchase of law books in connection with the administration of this resolution?

Mr. WOOD. I may say to the gentleman that we inquired into that matter at some considerable length. It occurred to the committee at first blush that that amount was, perhaps, exorbitant, but we are informed by the Department

of Agriculture, or by those who will have charge of the administration of this fund, that in order that they may obtain the security for loans which are provided for under the act, it will be necessary for them to be provided with all the different acts of the various States where there are to be beneficiaries under the appropriation.

Mr. McDUFFIE. It occurs to me, if the gentleman will permit, that the various State agricultural departments or the Extension Service of the Government in every State could get all the information necessary for the administration of this act.

Mr. WOOD. I think in a measure that is true, but there are many States that have different requirements as to mortgages, the filing and recording of them, and so forth. We thought that all this information and perhaps copies of State laws might be obtained without any expense to the National Government at all, but some of the States have acts requiring the secretary of state, or whoever may furnish these laws, to charge a sale price for them, and this official either has to pay it himself out of his own pocket or else they can not be obtained unless we buy them.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Are not these acts all available here in Washington?

Mr. WOOD. No; they are not.

Mr. McDUFFIE. The Library is supposed to have them.

Mr. WOOD. That may possibly be true with respect to this year, but as the gentleman, as well as everyone else who has had any experience along this line, knows, the different legislatures are constantly changing their acts with reference to these matters; and I will say to the gentleman, and I think this will satisfy him, the Department of Agriculture will try to get all this information without any cost, and there will be none of this \$1,000 expended unless it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Personally, I feel that we ought to strike that provision from the resolution.

Mr. WOOD. If we did strike it from the resolution it might cause a lot of trouble.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five additional minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask the gentleman this question: The Federal Land Bank of Houston, Tex., which is 1 of the 12 established banks, has already foreclosed against over 500 farms in the drought or otherwise stricken areas of the State of Texas, and these banks have announced a policy of not granting a single extension. Unless some steps are taken to stop these wholesale foreclosures against farms and to grant extensions of interest payments in these drought-stricken areas, how are we rendering aid by appropriating \$45,000,000 to loan the farmers to help them plant another crop when their farms are going to be taken away from them?

Mr. WOOD. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that that is aside from the provisions of this bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; but it is a most important emergency now existing, and steps ought to be taken for the suspension of these foreclosures and provide for a proper redemption of those farms already taken away from the farmers.

Mr. WOOD. That may be a good thing, but that would have to be done by some sort of legislation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. HASTINGS. I would like for the chairman of the committee to explain to the House so that it may be carried by the Associated Press something about the terms on which these loans will be made, the length of time, and the rate of interest.



Mr. WOOD. That is purely a matter of administration. It will vary, I expect, in different localities with respect to the various needs.

Mr. HASTINGS. Was it not developed in the hearings as to what the rate of interest was to be?

Mr. WOOD. I understand that the rate in matters of this sort is usually 5 per cent.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the length of time on which the loans are to be made?

Mr. WOOD. That is purely a matter of administration.

Mr. HASTINGS. That has not yet been determined by the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. WOOD. No; and it could not be for various reasons. The law provides loans for the crop of 1931. It will depend on the crop. If it was on a cotton crop, it may be for the full term of the development and maturity of the cotton crop. If it is to a wheat farmer, it will have its application as far as the season is concerned.

Mr. McFADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. McFADDEN. I was interested in the statement of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], wherein he inquired whether or not some relief could not be given to the borrowers of the Federal farm loan system in those sections afflicted by the drought. I would like to ask the gentleman to make this clear, because I did not hear the answer—whether or not such a situation as that where interest is overdue and the amortization payments are overdue in the drought area—whether any relief would be afforded to the farmers now under this bill.

Mr. WOOD. It could not be afforded under this authorization because it is entirely outside.

Mr. McFADDEN. I wanted that statement to be made clear. There is another question because of the fact that there has been much discussion since this bill left this body as to whether or not any of this money was to be used for personal relief, such as food and sustenance for human beings. Do I understand that this money can be used to buy food and clothing for actual needs of human beings in the drought areas?

Mr. WOOD. That is a pretty intricate question. The purpose of this legislation and the purpose of this appropriation is to enable the farmer to buy feed for his work stock, to buy seed for his crop, and to buy fertilizer. They have to secure whatever loan is made to them by a mortgage on the crop. I take it that if they got the loan and gave the security satisfactorily to the Agricultural Department and they sought to buy something to keep the family alive, their right to do that would depend upon the conditions of the loan as fixed by the Department of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has again expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to state to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN], the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, that there are a bunch of bills now pending before his committee directing Federal land banks to grant extensions and to suspend foreclosures. I have just introduced another, being House Joint Resolution No. 451, to the same effect, granting extensions to distressed farmers in drought-stricken areas; and I hope the distinguished gentleman will take some of these bills up with his committee and consider them, and promptly report one to the House for immediate passage. There is also a bunch of similar bills in the Senate.

Mr. McFADDEN. I will say to the gentleman that the legislation already suggested by the various bills to which he has referred would deal vitally with the basic principles and the fundamentals of the Federal farm loan system.

We do not want to impair the Federal farm loan system by charity operations.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. I will yield if I have the right.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. As I understand it now, the Federal farm loan system, through its officials, has the right to extend past-due payments if the facts warrant it. Is not that correct?

Mr. McFADDEN. They have certain options in an administrative way, whereby they can be lenient, and it is my understanding that they are being as lenient as they can with safety.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Some time ago I took the matter up with the Federal farm loan system and called attention to a specific case. I received in reply a communication that one of their appraisers or investigators would be sent to interview the man in question, and that if the facts warranted it he would be carried over until another year. That was the information given me. Therefore I concluded that the Federal Farm Loan Board now has the right to take care of any kind of emergency, if it is necessary.

Mr. McFADDEN. They have considerable latitude in that respect, but under the stress of conditions like the present we must not impair the solidarity of the Federal farm loan system.

Mr. KETCHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. KETCHAM. Referring to the question asked by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri with reference to whether or not the provisions of this resolution would afford any relief to those out of employment in the cities, is it not a fact that by the adoption of this resolution, whether it be directly or indirectly, we do the best thing that can be done to bring relief to the cities of the United States by getting agriculture promptly and quickly upon a remunerative basis?

Mr. WOOD. That is absolutely correct.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the colloquy which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN] and I had a moment ago with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood] is a most pertinent one, and highly important.

A farmer can not farm if his farm is taken away from him. It will be futile for us to provide this \$45,000,000 to be loaned to distressed farmers in drought-stricken areas, if we permit Federal land banks to demand their pound of flesh in this hour of emergency, and take away these farm homes through foreclosures.

On August 12, 1930, I wired President Hoover as follows:

ABILENE, TEX., August 12, 1930.

HON. HERBERT HOOVER,  
President United States,  
The White House, Washington, D. C.

I respectfully suggest that the most feasible and efficacious way to aid helpless farmers in drought areas would be to direct Federal farm loan bureaus and Federal land and intermediate credit banks to extend all payments until November, 1931, and to direct Interstate Commerce Commission to grant special emergency freight rates on all shipments of farm products. If payment of interest and other maturities on farm loans are demanded, wholesale foreclosures will inevitably result and many farmers will lose homes. Numerous farmers now suffering from three successive crop failures will need financing for food and seed to enable them to plant another crop.

THOMAS L. BLANTON.

Nothing was done by the administration except to refer the matter to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Federal Farm Loan Board.

On August 27, 1930, I placed before Hon. H. M. Gossett, president of the Federal Land Bank of Houston, Tex., specific cases where concerning small interest payments becoming due his officials had demanded that the interest must be paid even if the farms had to be sold at great sacrifice, and he had forced poor widows to sell their work stock, milch cows, and laying hens at about one-third their value to make



their payments, and I urged him to be lenient and to make extensions where the borrower was worthy and deserving.

President Gossett did not reply to my urgent telegram until 19 days thereafter, when on September 15, 1930, he asserted that it was his intention to foreclose against the 11,666 farms in the drought area of Texas if payments were not made promptly.

As I have permission of the House to print in the RECORD in connection with these remarks my resolution introduced to-day, I want it to appear at this juncture.

The proposed measure is as follows:

[H. J. Res. 451, in the House of Representatives, Seventy-first Congress, third session, January 5, 1931]

Mr. BLANTON introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed:

Joint resolution authorizing and directing Federal land banks to suspend and withhold foreclosure of any mortgage securing a loan made by such bank in what is known as the drought area of the United States where because of crop failure the borrower is unable to make payment of interest or principal due, and to provide for redemption of any such lands foreclosed since April 1, 1930

Whereas it was the intent and purpose of Congress when passing the Federal farm loan act in July, 1916, to aid and protect farmers in times of distress, and not to ruin and rob them of their farms; and

Whereas when creating Federal land banks Congress provided that if the initial \$750,000 capital required for every Federal land bank was not subscribed within 30 days, the Secretary of the Treasury should subscribe for it on behalf of the United States; that all salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board supervising such banks be paid annually by the Government; that such banks be national depositories; that the capital, reserve, surplus, and income of every Federal land bank be exempt from all taxes, Federal, State, municipal, and local; that the mortgages and bonds of said banks shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States; that the bonds of said banks shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds, and may be accepted as security for all public deposits, and other subsidies were extended to said Federal land banks by the Government to enable them to grant special aid and protection to distressed farmers; and

Whereas certain portions of the agricultural sections of the United States have been afflicted with prolonged and continued droughts, certain localities having suffered three successive crop failures, making it impossible for certain farmers who are borrowers from the Federal land banks to meet the interest and other maturities on their loans; and

Whereas the Federal land banks have harshly adopted the policy of granting no extensions regardless of circumstances, and illustrative of such policy the Federal Land Bank of Houston, Tex., one of the 12 such banks authorized and created by Congress, in its booklet distributed to its 56,767 farmers who have borrowed \$151,600,000, entitled "Why the Federal Land Bank Can Grant No Extensions," has cold-bloodedly announced: "All borrowers should understand that it is a waste of time to ask for extensions. If one can not pay, then he should sell his farm to one who can and will"; and asserting further in such booklet that the Federal land bank is not a Government institution, and that this bank at Houston has already foreclosed 124 farms, and that its associations have already foreclosed 320 other farms in Texas; and

Whereas said Houston bank in August, 1930, notified Mrs. Effie May Wilson, of Rotan, Tex., a poor woman with an invalid husband, who had suffered three successive crop failures, that unless her interest payment of \$68 was paid immediately, with 8 per cent penalty interest, foreclosure of her farm would ensue, thus forcing her to sacrifice her work stock, family milch cows, and laying hens at one-third their value; and said bank notified Mrs. O. A. Roberson, a poor widow of Caps, Tex., that she must pay her \$101 interest at once, "even though it becomes necessary that you sell your place to get the money," or her 121-acre farm would be foreclosed, and her work stock and milch cows were already mortgaged to a local bank for supplies, and she was thus threatened with the loss of her farm, worth over twice the amount of the mortgage against it, but which would not be sold because of said general depression, and that when these specific cases were brought to the attention of said bank, President Gossett replied that it was his intention to foreclose against the 11,666 farms in the drought area of Texas if interest payments were not made promptly; and

Whereas Congress alone can stop this wholesale foreclosure of farms, and without appropriate action these distressed farmers and their wives and little hungry children will be turned out into the cold and lose their homes: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That until January 1, 1932, all Federal land banks are directed (1) to withhold and suspend suits on and foreclosures of any mortgage securing a loan made by such bank on farm lands situated in the drought area of the United States, or in territory devastated by hail, floods, or tornado, where the borrower is financially unable to make the payments due; and (2) to extend the time for the payment of any such indebtedness to become due during 1931 until January 1, 1932.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to advance to any such bank, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, that Congress may appropriate a sum sufficient to cover the amount of the interest payable by such bank during the period mentioned in section 1 hereof, on any Federal farm loan bond issued by it to the extent of maturities thus extended. The sums so advanced shall be used exclusively for the purpose of making such interest payments and the Federal land bank receiving any such advance shall repay the same to the United States without interest in such manner and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Farm Loan Board, acting jointly, shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. Any Federal land bank which has acquired, during a period of 12 months preceding the date of approval of this act, the land of any borrower from such bank upon foreclosure of a mortgage securing a loan made by the bank to such borrower is directed, if the bank still holds title to such land, to permit such borrower to redeem his interest in the land so acquired by the bank. Such redemption shall be permitted upon the payment by January 1, 1932, of all installments due under the terms of such mortgage to the time of such redemption. In the event of any such redemption the mortgage shall be revived and continued as security for all subsequent installments payable under the terms of the mortgage.

Mr. BLANTON. I sincerely hope that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFadden] and his Committee on Banking and Currency will promptly consider and favorably report to the House for passage either my above resolution, or one of the similar measures now pending before such committee. Such a measure should be passed without delay.

Just before we adjourned for the Christmas holidays we passed a bill appropriating an additional \$150,000,000 for the Federal Farm Board, to enable it to try to render some assistance to farmers. We also passed a measure providing \$116,000,000 to relieve unemployment, of which sum \$80,000,000 becomes additional funds for building public highways, to be spent in every congressional district in the United States. We also passed in the House legislation authorizing this \$45,000,000, which we are now appropriating, to be loaned to distressed farmers in drought-stricken areas of the United States. I have helped to incite and pass all of these measures. I do not know just how much relief they are going to afford to men and women and little children now suffering over the United States, but they were the best we could get the administration to allow, and we have to take our chances on them. But they will be futile and of little avail, so far as distressed farmers are concerned, if we allow these Federal land banks to unroof our farmers and take their farms away through foreclosures.

This question is now fairly before this Congress. It has been fairly placed before this administration. If relief from these foreclosures is not granted, let the President and his administration be responsible and take the consequences.

Let me call attention to one other matter: Reduced freight rates were granted on feed, but not on seeds. Receiving a number of complaints, on October 14, 1930, I wired Secretary Hyde that the business men of Abilene had shipped in two cars of seed wheat which they were distributing to farmers at actual cost for sowing purposes, and that the Texas & Pacific Railroad had charged full freight tariff on same. The chamber of commerce in Breckenridge experienced the same treatment. I urged the Department of Agriculture to have seed grain given the same emergency reduced freight rates as had been accorded to stock feed and other commodities.

On October 15, 1930, Dr. C. W. Warburton wired me that his department had requested that reduced freight rates be allowed on seed grain, but that the railroads had refused to grant same. Why was it that the Department of Agriculture did not get the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel the railroads to grant it? Did it leave the matter entirely with the railroads?

I am one of those here, Mr. Speaker, who is going to demand on behalf of the suffering people throughout the United States that some real beneficial relief be granted them. For years I have fought on this floor against anarchy and bolshevism, but it is not anarchy and bolshevism for helpless farmers in England, Ark., to demand food for their starving wives and children. It is just what you and I would demand if our wives and children were starving. And Congress must not let them starve.



Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask to be recognized for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise simply to express my gratification that every one in the House seems to approve this appropriation of \$45,000,000, to be loaned to drought-stricken farmers, or to farmers in the drought-stricken areas. Personally, I would have been glad to support a larger sum and would have done so if the law had so authorized. I feel that a larger sum ought to have been appropriated for this purpose, and I voted for the amendment to the authorization bill providing for \$60,000,000, feeling that it was needed, and that the administration should have that fund at its command, knowing that if he did not have bona fide applications for that amount the excess sum would remain in the Treasury.

I am peculiarly pleased that there is no opposition to the \$45,000,000 appropriation, in view of the fact that many of the leaders on the other side of the Chamber took such a positive and emphatic stand against making an appropriation of more than \$30,000,000. I was surprised and greatly pleased when I read in the Washington Post this morning an interview with my highly esteemed friend, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON], the leader on the majority side, in which he referred to the fact that we were about to appropriate \$45,000,000 for the relief of the drought-stricken farmers, and, as I read the interview, he expressed some satisfaction in the fact that we were doing at least that much for the farmer. My surprise was caused by the fact that I knew when the bill was under consideration the gentleman was one of those who most forcefully opposed increasing the sum over and above \$30,000,000. I congratulate the distinguished majority leader on the fact that he has finally changed his mind. He is a wise leader who knows which way his crowd is headed. [Applause.]

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The item of \$1,000 for law books was referred to a moment ago. It is not the intention of that item, is it, to use the law books to make it harder for the farmers to get the money?

Mr. BYRNS. That matter was gone into by the committee, and I think the entire committee when it was first proposed was disposed to strike it out. Doctor Warburton, the representative of the Agricultural Department, who with the Secretary appeared before the committee, stated that it might possibly be needed. He said it was necessary for those representing the legal department in the Department of Agriculture to know just what the laws relating to chattel mortgages, registration, and the various statutes affecting such mortgages were in the various States, and that they differed in the various States. They had found from experience that some States were not in a position to furnish copies of these particular laws, and he stated this was an emergency proposition and would be used only in cases where they could not procure the information quickly from the States, and that this would enable the department to act quickly in all cases and prevent possible delay in some States.

Mr. JONES of Texas. My question was facetious. I understood the necessity of their having the various laws available. I am glad the committee saw fit to appropriate the full forty-five millions.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this bill appropriates money to take care of some farmers who have suffered by an act of God, not by an act of the administration necessarily, because so far we have not gotten to the point where we think the President of the United States has any direct connection with God Almighty. However, Mr. Speaker, the people of the cities are starving and suffering and they are in distress through acts of the administration or through lack of action by the administration, but there is no movement made by the administra-

tion forces to take care of the distress in the cities. I think it is about time that the men from the big cities, from all of the cities, should organize in this House to protect the people in our voting backgrounds. Year in and year out we have been pouring city taxes into farming districts for farm relief. In good times and in bad the farmers are always here with their hats in their hands begging for relief from the Government. We can not even get the administration forces to consider Senator WAGNER's bills in aid of the unemployed, making opportunity for the unemployed.

I was interested in the colloquy between my friend from Michigan [Mr. KETCHAM] and the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD]. The gentleman from Michigan asked whether this were not the best way to help the city people by getting food for the farmers. Let us try it the other way. We will help farmers by getting a little food to the city people. I do not know what his idea is. I suppose when the farmers are well fed they will send them to the city and transfuse a little well-fed blood from the farmers to the city people.

I want to congratulate my good friend the President on keeping one pledge. He has kept one pledge. This is from his speech of acceptance:

Our workers with their average weekly wages can to-day buy two and often three times more bread and butter than any wage earner of Europe. At one time we demanded for our workers a "full dinner pail." We have now gone far beyond that conception. To-day we demand larger comfort and greater participation in leisure.

He kept that promise and he has given us a surplus of leisure.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRISP. Gentlemen of the House, I may be able to give some of you some information as to how this fund will be administered.

With the exception of a few counties, my State will not be able to participate in this loan, but for two years loans have been made by the Government in certain Southern States, my own State included, for flood damages. The policy pursued by the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Doctor Warburton, will, I presume, be the plan followed in the administration of this fund. That policy was that as a condition precedent to a loan being made, the borrower could not borrow the money from any other source. Then he had to give a first-mortgage lien on his crop. If he was a tenant, the landlord had to waive his superior lien, the Government having a first lien on the crop to be produced.

The maturity of those notes was arranged in accordance with the nature of the crop, the maturity date being placed sufficiently in the future to enable the crop to mature. They charged 5 per cent interest on those loans. A loan committee was appointed in each of the counties which was to receive any of the funds, to pass upon the application for loans. On that committee was a banker, some business men, and the county agent, and when the applications were made, setting out all the facts, this loan committee passed on the applications. If the committee recommended the loan to be made, it was sent to the Federal agent at Columbia. That was the policy pursued in the administration of the other loans.

Year before last, in my own State, 94 per cent of the amount loaned was collected and repaid. I do not have the figures of the amount collected last year—1930.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRISP. I yield.

Mr. BYRNS. May I say to the gentleman I am sure he will take pride in the fact that of all States in which loans have been made during the past, Georgia has the best record in the matter of repayments.

Mr. CRISP. My modesty prevented me from throwing a bouquet at my own people, but I do recognize that fact and I appreciate it. Georgians will pay their obligations if it is possible for them to do so.



Mr. BYRNS. I think the gentleman will find that Doctor Warburton states that according to collections made this year the average collection is 94 per cent.

Mr. CRISP. That is true, although while we had a good crop the price is about one-third of what it was last year. Our economic situation is distressing, but we had a good crop, and I have advised my people that I do not see how they can ask for a loan under this drought-relief measure when we had a good crop.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRISP. I yield.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. What provision will be made for the recording of these liens for the Government? Will it be the same as for a chattel mortgage?

Mr. CRISP. Under the law of Georgia the clerks of the court, who record these papers, are not paid salaries. They are entitled to so much per 100 words for recording mortgages, deeds, and so forth. The Department of Agriculture took the matter up with the various clerks and endeavored to get them to charge a minimum price for recording these liens, and a great many of the clerks made a nominal charge of 15 cents or 25 cents.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. But the liens will be recorded so that a purchaser would have notice?

Mr. CRISP. Oh, yes. They are recorded. I will say to my friend from New York that, of course, under the law when a mortgage is recorded it is legal notice to everyone, but in addition to that the department, before the crop matures, sends out a notice to all banks, cotton factors, and others dealing in these commodities of the fact that they have this lien on the crop, and put them on actual notice that if they bought it they would buy at their peril. They do that in addition to the recording of the mortgages, which, of course, legally gives full notice.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman add, for the purpose of the RECORD, that this extra notice is not necessary.

Mr. CRISP. It was not necessary.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRISP. I yield.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for one additional minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] will be extended one minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Doctor Warburton, in answer to my question, when he appeared as a witness before the Committee on Agriculture, on the last drought bill relating to the Southeastern States, said that Georgia had paid back a greater percentage of the loan than any other State in the Union.

Mr. CRISP. Yes. That is highly to the credit of Georgia.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, for many, many years I have voted for every farm-relief measure and for every bill that would tend to aid the farmers, and I shall gladly vote for this appropriation; but, the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary that we also take care, not only of the farmers but the millions of starving people in the cities. I deplore the fact that I am obliged to make this statement, but even in the great city of Chicago there are thousands and thousands of people who are without food and without shelter. We are doing the best we can to provide for them. As I stated, I will gladly vote for any appropriation to relieve any distressed people, but the time has arrived when we should take into consideration that there are other people than those in the farming communities who need relief.

Now, I wish to address myself to the Members of the House who profess to represent the real farmers living on

the farms, and I am going to ask them whether they believe the farmer will be benefited to any extent by this appropriation. Personally, I am of the opinion that the greater the yield, the greater the crop, the less the farmer will receive; and from the experience I have had for many years in farming I can not see how any of the farmers can return or repay this money to the Government. I believe the farmers and the country as a whole would be better off if we would produce less, so that the farmer could secure fair prices for the crop that he raises. In this way the money that we will advance to increase crops will mean only a reduction of the farmers' revenues.

If prices should continue as they are now for wheat, corn, or for any other farm crop, I can not see how a farmer can raise a crop and secure any compensation for his labor or his services.

Mr. PATTERSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. PATTERSON. Does the gentleman from Illinois believe there is a surplus of food in the United States to-day?

Mr. SABATH. Well, of course there is, and the gentleman knows there is.

Mr. PATTERSON. Then why is it that these millions of people who are hungry do not have some of that surplus?

Mr. SABATH. Because of the deplorable conditions which are permitted to exist, which have thrown 7,000,000 people out of employment and who therefore lack the means to purchase any food. If Congress and the administration would take the proper steps, I think conditions could be adjusted and would be adjusted so as to bring about relief within a short space of time. Unfortunately, there are a few Wall Street financiers and manipulators who are responsible for the prevailing conditions, but somehow or other we are not strong enough or we do not have courage enough to eliminate these deplorable evils and these deplorable conditions which prevail throughout this Nation.

Within a couple of days I am going to submit to the House facts and figures which will astound you gentlemen and which will prove beyond any question that we can bring about a resumption of business and that we can bring about relief of present conditions if we are courageous enough to act. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, although I represent a city district I am glad to support the bill which is now pending. I take the floor at this time to state that I sincerely hope that in the near future we will have a bill and resolution before us for a vote which will provide relief not only for the farmers but for all of the people of our great country—a resolution providing for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment [applause] which has changed our Constitution from a charter of rights and liberties to a criminal-statute book, and a bill providing for the repeal of the sumptuary Volstead and Jones Acts enacted thereunder.

I was surprised to see the gentleman from Texas, my good friend Mr. BLANTON, inject himself into the debate this afternoon and call attention to the deplorable condition of the farmers in his great State of Texas. We can not but remember that less than a year ago the father of the eighteenth amendment, who comes from the great State of Texas, delivered a radio broadcast over a chain system from the Nation's Capital and pictured the wonderful prosperity on the farms and in the cities of our land, including the State of Texas. He told of the good prices being received for farm products, the good wages being paid, the increased savings accounts, the increased bank deposits, the increased life-insurance policies, and home ownerships, and so forth, and as a climax he claimed that all of the exceptional prosperity which existed in the State of Texas as



well as in the rest of the Nation was the result of 10 years of prohibition. If at that time business conditions and prosperity could be claimed as the result of prohibition, then my friends, the exponents of the eighteenth amendment from the State of Texas must necessarily at this time agree that the present extraordinary depression is caused by 10 years of these sumptuary prohibition laws.

In the last election even the people of the State of Illinois spoke overwhelmingly in opposition to prohibition. There were many Members in this House from the State of Illinois who told us that a referendum in that State would show that Illinois was dry. I sincerely hope that my Republican brethren will heed the prohibition casualties in the last election and repeal the sumptuary dry laws. I ask them to remember the misrepresentation in the last campaign through the political maneuvering of demagogic Democrats. [Applause.]

From the evils of prohibition we can not expect any relief from the Democratic Party. The heart of the Democratic Party is below the Mason and Dixon line, which is the heart of the dry movement. [Applause.] The Democratic politicians and statesmen from below the Mason and Dixon line are so dry when it comes to voting and talking that they squeak. In the last presidential campaign the Democratic Party wrote into its platform the driest plank of any party and then jumped on the band wagon of the Governor of New York and followed the whip crack of Mr. Raskob. I suppose that in the next presidential election those southern dry Democrats will again follow Mr. Raskob. When we examine the record of the Democratic Party with reference to these sumptuary prohibition laws we must realize that we can not expect any relief from that party. After the election of 1928, when the appropriation for the enforcement of prohibition came before this House, the Democratic leaders endeavored to provide \$25,000,000 more of the people's money to enforce these iniquitous laws, and a record vote shows that nearly all the Democrats followed them.

So, my good wet Republican brethren, take care of your own party and do not fall for the maneuvers of the dry Democratic Party from the Southland when it follows the whip crack of Mr. Raskob in presidential campaigns. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for five minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker and gentleman of the House, I have witnessed and listened to what occurs to me as one of the most marvelous things I ever imagined could happen in this great Congress. With millions of people walking the streets of the cities and the highways and the lanes and the fields of the country, begging for bread, we have taken up time here for a man who has large unemployment in his district and in his city to deliver a lecture on the liquor question. [Applause.]

I live in a State that never appealed to this Congress before in all its history, and to-day, without any fault of their own, under this marvelous Republican-prosperity administration, we have 50,000 people whose families are without bread. It is not their fault. They are not men who do not want employment. They are men that have given their service and offered their lives to their country and are willing to do it to-day, and here we stand frittering away the time of this Congress listening to a speech on the liquor question. I bring to you now the voice of starving children. I bring to you to-day the voice of the fathers and mothers of this land who are appealing to this Congress to give them an opportunity to earn a dollar. We are not asking charity. We have had the most serious drought that ever fell upon any land. We have had the greatest calamity in the business world that has come since the Civil War. Men by the thousands are marching from one place to another seeking employment. They are good citizens, men who went to the

World War, men who all their lives have made contributions to charity, but to-day their children are without food, without clothing, without an opportunity to go to school, and here we stand turning a deaf ear to such an appeal from them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?  
Mr. PARKS. With pleasure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. May I say to my good friend from Arkansas that I am deeply interested in the forceful appeal he is making for the hungry and starving citizens of Arkansas? Permit me to remind the gentleman, however, that of the \$45,000,000 this Congress is about to appropriate for so-called drought relief not one penny under the interpretation as announced by the Secretary of Agriculture will be spent for food for the starving people of Arkansas, Oklahoma, or any other State, unless the Caraway amendment, or some other amendment, is adopted allocating a portion of this relief fund to buy food for the hungry; that this administration considers it more important to feed a cow or a calf than a hungry mother or a starving child.

Mr. PARKS. Yes. They tell you that we will feed the jackasses, but not the babies. That is the declaration of this administration, although not in actual words.

Now, I want to say something about the Red Cross. Nobody has greater reverence for the Red Cross than I have. They say they can handle the situation. I say to you that they can not do it. They have four and a half million dollars to take care of the distress in this Nation. Think of it! Two dollars and seventy-five cents per month is what they give to a starving man's family. The Red Cross has not the money. They may have the will to do it, but they have not the money. This Congress ought to give \$40,000,000 to the Red Cross now, and let them feed these starving children.

Mr. GOLDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARKS. With pleasure.

Mr. GOLDER. May I ask how much the gentleman's State has appropriated for the relief of the starving within his own State?

Mr. PARKS. The gentleman means the State legislature?

Mr. GOLDER. Yes.

Mr. PARKS. It is not in session and has not been in session.

Mr. GOLDER. Does the governor have the right to call it into special session?

Mr. PARKS. Yes. It meets in a few days, but the State has not the capacity. The State is busted too. My God, do you think starving people can pay money into a State treasury? They can not pay their taxes this year.

Mr. GOLDER. That is a sad commentary on the gentleman's State.

Mr. PARKS. It is a sad commentary. Whose fault is it? They are honest, law-abiding working men and women. The gentleman may live in a district where everybody has plenty of money, but my people are farming people, business people, and they are even oil people. The great oil companies are refusing to buy the products of the independent oil operators in order to shut them down, and they are in a sad condition.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. WOOD and Mr. PATTERSON rose.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

#### THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOOD, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, by direction of that committee, submitted a report on the bill (H. R. 15592, Rept. No. 2178) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for prior fiscal years, to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for



the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes, which was read the first and second time, and with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. BYRNS reserved all points of order.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that the bill that has just been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, the deficiency appropriation bill, will be taken up for consideration to-morrow.

#### ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. BARBOUR, from the Committee on Appropriations by direction of that committee reported the bill (H. R. 15593, Rept. No. 2179) making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and with the accompanying report referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. COLLINS reserved all points of order.

#### A PROPOSED CURE FOR THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks by printing a letter received from the district that I represent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this morning, before breakfast, I was awakened by a messenger who brought a special-delivery letter from a certain individual residing in Boston, Mass., in which he asked permission to address a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of presenting a plan which would solve the chaotic condition that exists throughout the Nation. I have received a number of communications containing suggestions as to reasons covering the present financial depression, and while I do not know very much concerning the merits of such pronouncements, yet I have decided that inasmuch as one of the authors of such a plan resides in the congressional district I have the honor to represent to present the same to the United States Congress without comment. It is as follows:

JANUARY 1, 1931.

HON. JAMES V. McCLINTIC,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Here I am again. But this time with an open proclamation, as the only authority in the whole universe, on the present great economic chaos of the nations and as the only man who can deliver the goods. I am still the discoverer and author of the "Universal Constitution," for whose "introduction" the present great economic chaos of the nations is being introduced. And therefore as long as this instrument remains in reserve, the present great economic chaos of the nations is to continue without abatement until the "Universal Constitution" shall have been accepted by all nations in all its fullness and design.

So you see principally I am depending upon the present great economic chaos of the nations for the introduction of my work. But, as this instrument is a direct governmental affair, there is also a human side to this constitution, and of this design I am informing you, as the duly representative in our Government, of what there is in store for all nations and under what conditions they may be delivered from the present universal chaos, of which they are an object of force.

Please permit me at this point of discussion to correct a slight but not unimportant misapprehension on your part concerning the "Universal Constitution." From your letter, dated June 27, 1930, I understand that you look upon my work as a spiritual matter and therefore not appropriate for political application. Here is the solution: My work is a direct commercial issue but with a spiritual design. Not a spiritual issue. You will not find one single statement—unless designed for education—either in my letter or in the printed booklet, which are not of direct commercial application.

But here is a commercialized secret. A reversal has taken place in the economic foundation of human government, from 1914 unto 1928, because of an "outconstructed" design. Prior to 1914 the issue of the nations was a commercial issue, but with a political design. Whereas since 1928 the issue of the nations is a commercial issue, but with a spiritual design. And of this change the present great economic chaos does not respond to any political nor commercial treatment. If no reversal had taken place, and if there was still a political design in the present great economic chaos, and if not "outconstructed," it should be comparably small matter to restore the world to normalcy. Indeed, it would restore itself of its own laws, as it always has done prior to 1914.

But alas! The great issue before the nations at this event is economic, but the principle involved and the remedy constitute a "moral issue." And of this design the present great economic chaos will develop into a world-wide "moral uprising" against the present organized system, because there is no honor, wealth, nor position of men exempt from the present economic insolvency.

Money appropriations for commercial expansion constitute no remedy for an "outconstructed" system. They not even constitute temporary relief, and in most instances made bad matters worse. A boat that is sinking can not be kept afloat by adding more weight. Therefore, the present great economic chaos can not be remedied through a commercial adjustment as the term of the issue would indicate, but demands a new world order.

Both the minds of the nations and the institutions of the nations are insolvent, because of an "outconstructed" design of world government. Which fact is commercially introducing itself. Our Nation, although in the same boat with all the other nations of the world, has occupied a preferred position commercially in this great chasm of insolvency up to 1928. But in 1928 the veil of this preferred commercial position slowly began to lift itself when with the beginning and following the New York stock market crash the institutions of this Nation find themselves in the same commercial chasm common with all nations. It is a commercial delusion to think that this our Nation can remedy its own present economic chaos independently of other nations. It can not be done.

The causes of the great chaos are not many, but only one for all nations, and the remedy is one for all nations.

There is an involuntary self-destructive proclivity incorporated in the present institutions of the nations because of an "outconstructed" design. The year of 1930 has been a very destructive one, especially for this Nation. But the year of 1931 will be far more destructive to the commercial structure of this Nation than its predecessor. The big city institutions of this Nation will keep on falling as if they had the "flu."

In accordance with the universal, unobstructed progress of the present great economic chaos, toward a designed end, great elemental disturbances may add an additional calamity to an already universal insolvency. But I do not place any weight upon that which is abstract. But all of my judgment is based upon knowledge of the true "cause and objective," as the same is incorporated and forthcoming from the present great economic chaos which is already here.

This is the first time in the history of the world that a universal demand is made upon both men and his government, to know the true "cause" of the present great economic chaos of the nations, because of an "outconstructed" design, every issue of men constitutes a commercial blockade, both without and within each nation. All other political and commercial chaos of nations prior to 1914 were self-adjusting issues because they were not universally "outconstructed." And although both governments and private institutions have spent millions of dollars and have exhausted every means of investigating the present cause, the year of 1931 will make a greater demand upon the governments for knowledge than any of its predecessors, because of its increasing terror and "moral" servitude.

A year ago I stated this country must choose between a dictatorship or commercial destruction. Which statement holds good for 1931. But unless our Government, first of all, knows of the true cause of the present economic chaos and its objective, I would not advise such a dictatorship. You can cure a sick giant with poison, and kill him with poison—it is all a matter of knowledge.

And, therefore, I am introducing myself as the only authority in the whole universe concerning the true "cause and its remedy" of the present great chaos of the nations. And if those who are connected with the responsibility of our Government are prepared to know what is the matter with the world, I am ready to demonstrate personally my universal, as well as national authority on this subject, in such a plain manner from which no nation has recourse.

Now, my dear Mr. McCLINTIC, you have no doubt gained the impression from my printed literature, and from personal correspondence for over a number of years, that I already long ago claimed to be the only authority in the whole world on the present change in the world's administration. But I had to wait to come out in the open with my declaration until the present great economic chaos of the nations should self-introduce the fact that there is no one—outside myself—who knows what's the matter with the world, to use a common expression frequently used by the "best minds" when the chaos is in question.

My challenge, directed against all organized and unorganized expert knowledge of the whole world, as to the only authority on the present issue of the nations, is rather representative of the power incorporated in the great chaos, which is defying every effort of the nations to restore the world to normalcy, because a new world order is in its process, and therefore only a personal challenge as a "second cause."

I don't know whether official Washington is prepared at "this day" to either accept or refuse to know the cause of the world's chaos. I leave this decision and the manner of introduction to your judgment, provided you see clear to do anything at all in the matter. My conclusion as to the introduction of this subject matter is this, that neither the President nor the Members of Congress know whether they are prepared or not for anything like this until the news be presented to them.

The world is entering the new year with the dark clouds of an insolvent mind and an insolvent institution hovering above



every foreign capital. From hence they spread their calamity over all their constituents, searching in vain for a remedy. But the same dark clouds of an insolvent mind and an insolvent institution are hovering over the Capital of this Nation. From hence these dark clouds of human philosophy cover the whole Nation with an "unobstructed" insolvency that is forcing the "scribes" of the Nation to proclaim ever now and then "that there is no man who knows what's the matter with the world." What a philosophy? What a condition. And how true?

Who wouldn't like to know, as there can be no remedy without first knowing the cause of the world's sick giant?

Please pardon me for such a lengthy letter. My mission seems to demand it. I have added a few new pages to the printed matter, and, therefore, I take the pleasure in sending you another copy under separate cover for your further information on the great issue before men and nations at this event.

Respectfully yours,

J. BRUNKEN.

P. S.—Dictatorship or Commercial Destruction—Which? See page 62 A. Caught in a Trap. See page 10 A. What Has Become of the "Law of Supply and Demand"? See page 36 A-B.

To say that the institutions of this Nation are "bankrupt" is misleading in the extreme. If this Nation was financially and commercially bankrupt, in the old-time sense of the word, there is a remedy. But, as they are confronted with an "out-constructed" bankruptcy, which is not only a commercial bankruptcy, but also constitutes an "insolvency" of the mind, nothing but entirely New World government can satisfy the present situation. The present great economic chaos of the nations is only a demonstration of the insolvency of the minds of men, and, therefore, the issue calls for knowledge instead of merchandising.

J. B.

#### ALASKA GAME LAW

Mr. SNELL took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The first business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11285) to amend the Alaska game laws.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1917

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10881) to amend section 24 of the immigration act of 1917, as amended.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I recall that the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Ohio had quite a lengthy discussion on this bill when it was last up. It is my impression that at the close of the last session the gentleman from Wisconsin had seen the merits of the bill and had withdrawn his objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman is mistaken about our having a long discussion on this bill. It was on a bill relating to naturalization—

Mr. LA GUARDIA. The bills are somewhat related.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not think that at the present time the bill in its present form should be considered. I wish to give further consideration to the various things recommended by the committee.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman be ready to consider it on the next consent day?

Mr. STAFFORD. Either with an objection or an amendment. I understand the gentleman from New York has a large number of constituents affected by these bills.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. There is not one resides in my district but I served with some of these men 25 years ago and I know that they are underpaid.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman wishes to single out one branch of the service instead of considering the whole service.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. My record on this floor does not carry out the gentleman's statement at all.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman is in favor of increasing all salaries regardless of the merits.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. That is not so.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman from Wisconsin is an expert and probably understands these matters as well as anyone else; I would like to ask the gentleman if, when he studies the bill again and he finds any objection, he will be kind enough to communicate with the gentleman from New York and myself, and we will do what we can to obviate his objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is no formal ban on any Member coming to my office and conferring with me on any occasion, even at midnight or an early hour, with regard to these bills.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection, so the bill was passed over without prejudice.

#### TO AMEND SECTION 22 OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10560) to amend section 22 of the Federal reserve act. The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Georgia if an amendment at the end of this bill, something like this, would not meet some of the objections—that nothing in this act shall affect any law of any State or the right of prosecution thereunder. A judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the law of any State shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or offense.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Besides, if the State steps in and acquires jurisdiction that would be sufficient.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. When this bill was under consideration on last consent day, the statement was made that there were no false reports relative to certain banks which had suspended, but since then knowledge has come to us that a large bank in New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Baltimore were closed because of false reports.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. The gentleman can readily understand in panicky days how easy it is to start something.

Mr. BLANTON. And therefore it shows how very important this bill is and that it should have been passed long ago.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. We have such a State law, as the gentleman knows. Objection was raised every time the gentleman from Georgia sought an opportunity to have his bill considered, as to the conflict between the State laws and the jurisdiction of the Federal laws. I think this amendment, which I have taken from another bill which passed this House, will safeguard the State prosecution, and if the State steps in and takes jurisdiction, that is all we seek to do.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. I freely admit that this objection has been urged and entertained by several gentlemen on both sides of the House, and, being a wise suggestion, I gladly accept the amendment.

Mr. RAMSEYER. If the State steps in and takes jurisdiction, what is the necessity for a Federal law?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Because some States have no State laws, and this is in reference to Federal reserve banks.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. National banks and member banks of the Federal reserve system.

Mr. RAMSEYER. The States have just as much interest in protecting the property of the national banks as they have of the State banks. The national banks are owned by local stockholders unless they are chain banks. They are patronized by the local people. If a State is content to go without a law like this, why should the Federal Government step in with its power to protect only the national banks and not the State banks?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. What would the gentleman do in case a deliberate, vicious, and malicious movement should start a run on a bank through a telephone message, say, from the State of New Jersey over to the State of New York?

Mr. RAMSEYER. To begin with, I do not think such a thing would disturb sensible people in another State.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. But you are not dealing with sensible people when you are dealing with depositors who have been stuck so often. You can not blame them for being panicky.



Mr. BRAND of Georgia. How can a State bank slander law of one State take care of a case when false and malicious reports involve a national bank or member bank of the Federal reserve system located in another State?

Mr. RAMSEYER. The States can make it criminal to slander any bank or trust company. A national bank is a bank operating within a State, and certainly the State law can cover the case of a national bank as well as it can cover the case of a State bank. Robbery or burglary of a national bank is an offense against State laws. State laws cover offenses against national banks as well as against State banks. Robbery from a national bank or burglary from a national bank is covered by State law.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. But these State laws do not cover such cases as are contemplated to be taken care of and reached by the pending bill. State laws do not extend to or include false and malicious reports made in one State about banks located in a different State.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Why does not the gentleman propose a law making it a crime to rob a national bank and then carry the proceeds of the robbery across a State line? That would be along the line of the Dyer automobile theft law.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from Georgia states that the State laws are not broad enough to include such malicious acts committed against national banks. I have examined the local law of the State of Wisconsin, and it is broad enough to cover offenses against all banks.

Mr. BUSBY. That is not the situation at all; but suppose you have national banks in States where they have no State laws.

Mr. RAMSEYER. What kind of State laws?

Mr. BUSBY. Against slander, covering the same field that this bill covers. The Government wants to protect these national banks, and how is it going to be done if there is no State law, if a law similar to this is not enacted?

Mr. RAMSEYER. Would the gentleman propose a law making it a crime to burglarize a national bank? The States know how to take care of and protect the property of both national banks and State banks. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, let me state this: This bill, or a bill of similar purport, was before the House last March, I think probably about the 5th or 6th. It was called up by the Committee on Banking and Currency and was thoroughly discussed and debated. I probably would be credited with leading the opposition to the bill. At that time I stated my objections to that kind of a bill quite fully. I am still opposed to the principle of this bill, just as strongly opposed to it as I was when the bill was up before. If the gentleman insists upon having it considered, I shall be forced to object.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Will the gentleman allow me to answer the question that he asked?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I simply reserve the right to object, and I shall yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. I want to answer the gentleman's question by quoting a few lines from the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Oh, I have read that.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. When the gentleman asks a question he should not object to listening to the answer thereto. A good many Members on both sides may not have seen what the Comptroller General said on the subject.

Mr. RAMSEYER. If the gentleman wants to read that for the information of other Members of the House, I yield.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Here is what Mr. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, said:

It is again recommended that a law be enacted making it a criminal offense to maliciously, or with intent to deceive, make, publish, or circulate any false report concerning any national bank or any other member of the Federal reserve system which imputes insolvency or unsound financial condition, or which may tend to cause a general withdrawal of deposits from such bank or may otherwise injure the business or good will of such bank.

And that is my answer to one of the gentleman's questions.

And this is my answer to the other one:

Although the majority of our States have enacted bank slander laws, any one State law does not reach into another State. There-

fore, where false and malicious reports may be circulated from State to State by wire, telephone, or radio, neither State can reach the offender in the other State. There are a number of such instances reported from time to time, and while bank slander bills have been passed in a majority of the States, as indicated above, a man who may be in California and maliciously publishes or circulates information derogatory, for instance, to a bank in St. Louis, the State law of Missouri can not reach this man, nor can any law effective in California assume any jurisdiction.

This is an excerpt from the report submitted on this bill by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House.

Mr. RAMSEYER. The gentleman is here and has heard all of that.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The gentleman was not here when this bill was called. I sent for him. He left the Chamber under the impression that this calendar would not be called to-day.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Well, the gentleman is here now.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Does the gentleman from Iowa object to stating his real reason for opposing this bill?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I stated my reasons when the bill was being considered before, and the gentleman from Georgia was present and heard those reasons and answered them in his way. I am opposed to extending Federal jurisdiction in criminal cases unless it is absolutely necessary. There is no such necessity for it in this case.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The general assembly of the gentleman's State has passed such a law.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Certainly. I am not objecting to the States passing laws to protect their banks, both national and State, against slander if they see fit to do so. My State has taken care of that kind of crime.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Your State passed a similar law to that which I am proposing here, except that it is stronger.

Mr. RAMSEYER. We have laws against theft and robbery and burglary, but the gentleman is not here advocating that the Federal Government should go there and displace the State in the enforcement of laws to protect property?

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Of course not.

Mr. RAMSEYER. This is a law to protect property. The States ought to take care of that. If this bill is passed, we will have the same experience with this law that we have with the Dyer automobile theft law. The States simply laid down on the enforcing of laws against theft of automobiles. If an automobile happened to be carried over a State line, the case is turned over to Uncle Sam, and that is what will happen under the law proposed here.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RAMSEYER. Certainly.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The gentleman is a good lawyer—

Mr. RAMSEYER. That is not a question.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Does the gentleman contend that a State which has enacted a law against bank slander has jurisdiction to prosecute for interstate slanders based upon a false and malicious report against the solvency of a national bank or member bank of the Federal reserve system in another State?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I do not have the least doubt that a State law can be drawn to include slander of national banks. It is a new law in our State.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Well, why did the general assembly of the gentleman's State pass such a law?

Mr. RAMSEYER. They passed the law to protect national banks and State banks and trust companies against slander.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The Iowa statute will not protect national banks or State banks, members of the Federal reserve system, because the law does not extend to interstate slanders. The gentleman from Iowa did not know his State had enacted a bank slander bill when he spoke on the bill in March, 1929. He then distinctly stated that his State had passed no such law.

Mr. RAMSEYER. This law was passed by the last general assembly, which met in 1929, and I admit that at the time



this bill was being considered previously I did not know such a law had been passed in the State of Iowa.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Yes. But the gentleman said not that he did not know such a law had been passed by his State but that his State had passed no such law.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I admit it.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The gentleman did not do that until he saw proof of it.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Certainly not. Why should I admit anything until I see proof of it?

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The gentleman innocently misled this House, because he made the positive statement in his address that the State of Iowa had passed no such law.

Mr. RAMSEYER. No, no; I was not misleading the House. I told the House then that if the Legislature of Iowa, on the demand of the people of the State, saw fit to pass such a law, that was up to them.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. But the gentleman said Iowa had never passed any such law. This was an emphatic statement by a strong and influential Member of Congress, and was calculated to mislead.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I did. I admit I was in error then.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I yield.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. The people in Iowa saw the necessity of such a law.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Yes.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSEYER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. DYER. If any State has a law that is defective and will not enable the State to properly prosecute those who would be covered by this legislation, that law can be amended. They can cover everything that is intended to be covered by this legislation if they desire to do so.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Certainly.

Mr. DYER. I think the Members of the House know very well that when Congress enacts a law making a certain offense punishable immediately the States turn everything over to the Federal courts and clog the Federal courts, and the States do nothing. They save the expense in connection with the prosecutions and they turn it all over to the Federal Government. I think the gentleman from Iowa is very timely in his statement that the States ought to do something in connection with prosecuting crime and not try to have the Federal Government take over the entire load.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DYER. Certainly.

Mr. CRAMTON. Does the gentleman not think it would be wise if the States would take over a part of the burden of punishing those who steal automobiles?

Mr. DYER. They do.

Mr. CRAMTON. There is quite a tendency to turn that over to the United States Government.

Mr. DYER. They do some of it, but they get out of every possible case. Wherever there is a chance for the State to get out, they get out. If a car is stolen in one State and is driven 20 miles into another State and the man is arrested there, he can be punished in the State court, but he is immediately turned over to the Federal court and the Federal court does not have the machinery for the prosecution of young boys. Recently a probation system has been established which is a great help, which permits the court to place some of these young men on probation. But prior to that time they were loading the penitentiaries with boys 18 or 19 or 20 years of age.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Would the gentleman from Iowa still object to this legislation if the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York is added to it?

Mr. RAMSEYER. The amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York does not overcome my objection to the principle of the legislation. I object.

#### DIVISION OF SAFETY IN THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 995) to create in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor a division of safety.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Hogg] has been so kind as to furnish me with a letter from the Secretary of Labor indorsing this bill. I note that the letter from the Secretary does not suggest that he has consulted the Budget, as is the custom with such bills before making a favorable report upon them. I am going to ask consent to extend my remarks by inserting the letter, since I have referred to it.

The letter does urge the need of more personnel, but I am going to be obliged to ask that the bill go over because of the lack of a Budget report.

At the same time I would like to direct the attention of the department to this question, as to whether it is not possible now for the department to organize the personnel necessary to do this very thing? I am satisfied they have the authority, but in order to exercise that authority they will be obliged to go to the Budget, to the Appropriations Committee, and to the Congress and get the necessary money authorized. So they seek to beat the devil around the stump and take a short cut. They seek to get Congress to direct that the personnel be employed; but, in my judgment, this legislation is not at all necessary, and I hope the new Secretary will direct his attention somewhat to that phase of the question.

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, this bill not only has the indorsement of the present Secretary of Labor but it had the emphatic indorsement of the former Secretary of Labor, Senator Davis.

Mr. CRAMTON. But not in any report ever made to Congress that my attention has been directed to.

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. The proceedings had before the Committee on Labor show his indorsement and deep concern that this bill be enacted, all of which may be seen if the gentleman from Michigan will take the trouble to examine the proceedings of the Committee on Labor.

Mr. CRAMTON. Has the gentleman any question about the authority of the Department of Labor now to collect statistics about accidents?

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. The object of this bill is not only to increase power of the Department of Labor to secure fuller statistics about accidents but to empower it to establish a museum wherein it may instruct and teach the smaller industrial concerns of this country how to avoid at least some of the many accidents which occur every day.

Mr. CRAMTON. Has the gentleman any question about the authority of the department to do that now, provided they get the money?

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. The department can not do that now. I want to say to the gentleman from Michigan and to the House that this is a most important measure. More than 20,000 laborers every year are being killed in the smaller factories of our country, and 200,000 of them are being injured permanently, because of the lack of necessary care. What this bill does is to educate the smaller institutions of the country in such a way as to prevent at least a part of this most tragic and unnecessary loss in the mankind of America. I trust the gentleman from Michigan will not object. I have taken this up with the Budget and it offers no objection to it; it simply does not recommend passage. Secretary Doak says that the bill is worth an hundredfold of what it will cost. Human life is by far of more value than an opinion of the Budget.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. From our experience we know that the gentleman from Michigan and his fellow members on the Appropriations Committee always say that when a request is made to include something in an appropriation bill it is necessary to pass the necessary legislation to authorize the appropriation. Now, if we pass the necessary legislation, then the department will have to go before the Appropriations Committee and there go down on their knees, as everybody must do before that great committee, and make out their case and prove it beyond any reasonable doubt in



order to get the money, so that the Committee on Appropriations is in no way estopped from exercising its prerogative in fixing the amount that it thinks should be appropriated for this purpose.

Mr. CRAMTON. Unfortunately, that has not been the experience of the Appropriations Committee, and if special legislation is passed directing a certain thing to be done and the Appropriations Committee does not provide the money, then they get a panning from my friend from New York and others who are equally capable and astute in panning. I am now insisting that since they have a Bureau of Labor Statistics, that bureau has full authority to do this work, and it is desirable before we insist on their setting up an organization that the Bureau of the Budget check up to see what is being done by other bureaus and avoid duplication.

I will ask, Mr. Speaker, unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting the letter of the Secretary of Labor, to which I have referred.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, December 30, 1930.

Hon. DAVID HOGG,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN HOGG: I have your letter of December 29, with a copy of your bill for the creation of a division of safety in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

I need not here go into the lack of adequate statistics of industrial accidents, which forms the background for the purposes of this bill. All of this was detailed in the hearings before the House Committee on Labor, has been reiterated several times in the annual reports of this department, and is adequately summarized in the report of the House committee, No. 1392, which accompanied your bill at the second session of the present Congress.

There is, however, one point that does not seem to have been touched upon by anyone in the discussion of the bill, and that is the effect that its provisions will have upon supplying needed information to the small manufacturers and industrial operations throughout the country. It is in the smaller factories and upon the smaller industrial projects that industrial accidents are increasing most significantly at the present time.

These smaller employers of labor are not in a position to join such organizations as the National Safety Council; they are not in line to receive the industrial safety codes of the American Standards Association; they are not in position to employ safety engineers, nor to keep up with modern safety appliances and practices. This bill would enable the Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "to collect statistics of industrial accidents in all lines of employment; to collate and analyze such statistics with special reference to their causes, effects, and occupational distribution; to make general and special studies and investigations of labor-safety plans and devices of various kinds and of their need and adaptation as relates to different classes of machinery, processes of production, and undertakings of whatever nature in which labor is employed; to study all phases of the subject of occupational hazards and their prevention; and to make public the results of such investigations, examinations, and studies from time to time." Such information as is here indicated, made accessible to the small employer, would, in my judgment, reduce the accident rates among this class of employers sufficiently to save the cost and suffering of human accidents many hundredfold times more than any cost that could develop under this bill.

There is no other agency now even attempting to combine and unify such industrial accident reports as are available, except the work at present being done by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Admittedly this work is wholly inadequate. Greater completeness of industrial-accident reporting, greater unity in the method of reporting, must be secured on the part of the States before such a clearing house as the bureau has attempted to maintain can be effective.

I am not only heartily in favor of the enactment of this bill but perhaps I ought to say to you that owing to the death of one of the employees of the bureau specializing upon this work and to the fact that the expert in charge of this work will within a few months have reached the age of retirement, and the necessity which faces the Bureau of Labor Statistics of radical curtailment of some lines of its activities in order to maintain other necessary lines, there is every prospect that the work now being done along this line will have to be abandoned. If this becomes necessary, it will put the Government in the position of having no contact with the vitally human problem of industrial accidents and workmen's compensation outside of the information furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the railway accidents and the Bureau of Mines upon accidents to miners. The enactment of this bill will materially strengthen the position of the bureau.

Sincerely yours,

W. N. DOAK, Secretary.

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the objection urged by the gentleman from Michigan is fully covered in the bill because it specifically provides that the work to be done by the proposed division of safety shall not duplicate in any way the work done by the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Mines, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or by any other governmental agency. The bill covers a wide field and covers a situation that is costing the workmen of America 20,000 lives every year and 200,000 permanently injured. There is no reason for waiting until the Bureau of the Budget gets ready to make a favorable report before the Congress of the United States has the right to enact this important legislation.

Mr. CRAMTON. The Congress has every right to enact it, but if the Congress is going to have a budget system that amounts to anything, it must at least give the Budget an opportunity to study the particular problem before we act upon it whether we follow this report or not.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But this does not take away from the Budget any opportunity to pass upon the appropriation when it comes to them in the regular way.

Mr. CRAMTON. I am quite familiar with past history on that subject.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice in the hope the gentleman will get a favorable report from the Budget.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### ALLOTMENTS OF NATIONAL AID TO ROADS IN ALABAMA

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD a letter which I have received from the Director of Public Roads, giving the allocation of national aid to roads in the State of Alabama.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following letter from Thomas H. MacDonald, Director of Public Roads, showing the allocation of funds for road construction in the State of Alabama:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,  
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1930.

Hon. EDWARD B. ALMON,

House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. ALMON: I have your letter of December 29, requesting advice as to the amounts of Federal-aid funds available to the State of Alabama.

The following tabulation shows the unobligated balances as of December 1, 1930, of the regular Federal-aid funds apportioned to the State of Alabama, by fiscal years, together with the period of availability. These funds are for use under the terms of the Federal highway act and must be matched.

Fiscal year	Amount	Available until—
1930.....	\$64,472.96	June 30, 1932
1931.....	2,595,620.00	June 30, 1933
Reapportionment of Hawaii's unexpended 1928 apportionment.....	7,015.00	Do.
1932.....	2,615,434.00	June 30, 1934
	5,282,541.96	

Under the act of December 20, 1930, making emergency appropriations for public works to relieve unemployment, \$80,000,000 was made available to the States for use in lieu of State funds in matching their regular Federal-aid funds. Alabama's share of the \$80,000,000 is \$1,698,645. These funds can be used in matching regular Federal-aid funds on emergency projects and will take the place of the State funds ordinarily required. Under the terms of the act, however, these funds will only be available for paying the State's share of the cost of work done before September 1, 1931. Following that date only the regular Federal pro rata will be paid on emergency projects, and the State must meet its share of the cost of work done after September 1, 1931, from State funds. Funds so advanced from this emergency appropriation will be de-



ducted over a period of five years from the future apportionments of Federal aid, beginning with the fiscal year 1933.

On December 1, 1930, there remained an unobligated balance of \$1,165,816.60 of the \$1,660,000 flood-relief appropriation for Alabama. These funds must be matched by State funds and are available until June 30, 1931. The agricultural bill for 1932, which has passed the House and is now before the Senate, carries a provision making these funds available until June 30, 1932.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS H. MACDONALD,  
Chief of Bureau.

#### MICHAUD DIVISION OF THE FORT HALL INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, IDAHO

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10880) authorizing the construction of the Michaud division of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho, an appropriation therefor, and the completion of the project, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

#### RADIO DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the resolution (S. J. Res. 176) transferring the functions of the radio division of the Department of Commerce to the Federal Radio Commission.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. SABATH and Mr. RAMSPECK objected.

#### SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS LYING WITHIN THE LIMITS OF LAND GRANTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7254) to amend an act entitled "An act making an appropriation for the survey of public lands lying within the limits of land grants, to provide for the forfeiture to the United States of unsurveyed land grants to railroads, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AT PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11367) to provide for certain public works at Parris Island, S. C.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection a moment?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Certainly, I withhold it.

Mr. HARE. I would like to make a statement in behalf of this bill and submit my remarks to the gentleman from New York for his immediate consideration.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Navy Department have given this matter considerable study and have in effect approved the building project provided for in the bill. As the gentleman may know, the barracks at Parris Island are the only marine barracks on the eastern coast of the United States. All recruits are sent to this station for early training, and it has been found that it is one of the most healthful barracks in the United States. The mortality during the war was lower at Parris Island than at any other training station in the United States, and, as I said, the Navy Department has suggested and recommended the building

program be begun as early as practicable. We have nothing there now but some old shacks built during the war, many of them decayed. The soldiers stationed there are not cared for properly, and we feel that this program should be begun at the earliest possible date. It would be very appropriate at this time, because it would aid materially in giving employment to the unemployed.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. The Acting Secretary of the Navy in the report says:

The Navy Department could only recommend the enactment of the proposed bill, if such action could be taken without prejudice to the priority of the items considered more urgent and essential to the Navy. If the proposed bill be enacted, the projects therein would thereby be given priority over items of more urgency, many of which are of long standing in the list of urgent projects contained in the base, development program and many of which have been sought from Congress but not yet obtained.

Mr. HARE. In answer to that I will say that I gathered from the hearings that the Navy Department's only objection to this bill at that time was the possible lack of sufficient funds to take care of it along with other projects already recommended. I understand now that we have passed an appropriation bill of upward of \$100,000,000 for the purpose of accommodating all of the places where projects were formerly recommended and approved. If that is true, then this project would not have priority over existing projects because they would have been taken care of in their regular order. As a matter of fact, this bill under consideration does not carry an appropriation with it. It is only an authorization, whereas the projects referred to by the Secretary have probably been authorized by the appropriation bill referred to and passed before the holidays. The money has now been appropriated and the projects will be completed without this bill having any priority whatsoever. I hope the gentleman from New York will not insist upon his objection and let this bill go through so that in the due course of time we may secure an appropriation sufficient to carry out the proposed building program.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I do not think we should consider this bill at this time and for the present I object.

#### WIDENING WISCONSIN AVENUE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3895) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to widen Wisconsin Avenue abutting squares 1299, 1300, and 1935.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

#### CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO CLERKS OF STATE COURTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12740) relating to clerical assistants to clerks of State courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Ramseyer). Is there objection?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I am constrained to object to the bill in its present form. It is an unusual exception permitting them to take fees and use a part of those fees to pay salaries without turning all the fees into the Treasury but appropriating it for extra help necessary.

Mr. CRAMTON. I stated when the bill was called up before that I had an amendment drafted by the clerk of the Appropriations Committee, by my request, which, in my judgment, would meet that objection. Without the amendment I would object, because I agree entirely with the gentleman from New York. With the amendment I would not object.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentlemen who are interested in this, Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of New York, and Mr. JOHNSON, chairman of the Committee on Immigration, are not in the Chamber at present, and I ask that the bill go over without prejudice.



Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I object.

Mr. JENKINS. Will not the gentleman from Wisconsin reserve his objection? I want to say that this bill is one of great importance. There is no serious objection to it on the part of anybody.

Mr. CRAMTON. My understanding is that my amendment meets the objection of the gentleman from New York as well as my own.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It does not meet his objection at all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLLINS. Reserving the right to object, I have this objection to the bill: The constitutions of most of the States provide that a State officer can not at the same time be a Federal officer, and that is what this bill undertakes to do. It gives these officers a dual status. With this in mind, I can not permit this bill to pass without raising the objection.

Mr. JENKINS. That has been the objection raised heretofore, but it will appear from what I know about this bill that there are only one or two cases in the United States that this will so affect. In the district represented by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT] it appears there is an unusual amount of naturalization and immigration, and this clerk is seriously put to the task of doing the work. The clerks of practically all courts of record in the country do this work now, and this is to facilitate the work in the courts doing large naturalization business.

Mr. COLLINS. I have an idea that it is a bad policy to permit officers to act in the dual capacity of a State officer and a Federal officer.

Mr. CABLE. Does the gentleman object to the State clerks acting as representatives of the Government in naturalization proceedings? That is the uniform rule throughout this country.

Mr. COLLINS. I object, because the constitution of my State and those of others forbids the practice.

Mr. JENKINS. Every clerk of a State court in the whole United States—at least I know that it is in my State—handles naturalization matters. It is for the benefit of those who wish to become naturalized and where there are no United States courts available. They must have ready access to a court to save expense. That is what this is for. It so happens that in one or two cases it throws an enormous amount of work on the clerk.

Mr. STAFFORD. How come that this bill was not submitted to the Secretary of Labor for his comment?

Mr. JENKINS. I dare say that if the report does not show that if the Secretary of Labor has commented upon it, then that the Bureau of Naturalization, which is the interested part of the Department of Labor, is in favor of this matter.

Mr. STAFFORD. In my reading of the bill I notice that under existing law the clerks of State courts are now privileged to receive an allowance from the National Government where the naturalization fees are in excess of \$6,000. It is now proposed to eliminate the \$6,000 asked and make provision only for those where the fees are in excess of \$30,000. Yet there is nothing in the report, no letter from the department, showing the need for eliminating that class, where the fees are under \$30,000 and up to \$6,000. This bill should not be brought up for consideration without some explanation of why you eliminate the allowance fees of all those clerks of courts where the fees are from \$6,000 to \$30,000.

Mr. CABLE. There is no intention and the bill does not eliminate any fees now paid to the clerks of State courts. This is an exceptional case, where there is no Federal court near by, and the clerk of this particular court spends a great deal of the taxpayers' money of that county in naturalization proceedings.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am relying upon the report of the committee, which is in conformance with the Ramseyer rule, found on page 2, showing the changes in existing law. You eliminate all that which now provides for the National Government paying a fee to clerks of State courts where the fees are in excess of \$6,000 and you amend it by providing

only for the payment of the fees to clerks where the fees are in excess of \$30,000. I think this bill should go over without prejudice or objection should be made to it. I do not want to object to the bill in the absence of my friend from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

ENROLLMENT OF INDIANS, KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION, OREG.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3156) providing for the final enrollment of the Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. From the statements made by the members of this tribe before our committee, urging the necessity of this legislation, enrollment of the Indians of the tribe, I would like to have this considered at this time, or I would like to have the gentleman's slant.

Mr. CRAMTON. I have two slants. First, the members of the tribe who have appeared before the gentleman's committee, my guess is, have now been discharged as representatives of that tribe and their credentials have been recalled, if I have in mind the right people. Secondly, I was taken by surprise to-day. I should have known that this was consent day, but I was confused and thought that it was next Monday, and have not made the study that I had intended to make before this bill was reached.

Mr. BUTLER. If the gentleman will yield, I had intended to prefer the same request. I represent these people.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RESERVING CERTAIN LANDS IN ARIZONA FOR PAPAGO INDIANS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 2231) to reserve certain lands on the public domain in Arizona for the use and benefit of the Papago Indians, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I have two amendments that I desire to offer.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is a Senate bill. I have not refreshed my memory for some time as to this bill, and I have some question marks against the bill on my notes. Would the gentleman have any objection to the bill being passed over without prejudice?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. This is a bill to authorize the purchase of certain lands within the Papago Indian Reservation and to set them aside as an addition to that reservation.

Mr. STAFFORD. I asked if the gentleman would have any objection to letting the bill be passed over without prejudice?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Yes, I do object, for the reason that it has been passed over without prejudice several times before, pending an agreement as to the language of an amendment which was to have been offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Does the gentleman's amendment in any way restrict the scope or purpose of the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. No. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] had an amendment to offer to the effect that no part of the moneys authorized to be appropriated in the act shall become available until all of the lands



designated had been acquired. There was one objection to that language.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I have a note on this bill as to the reason for purchasing these lands, and then having them subject to this disposition under the mining law.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. That has always been the practice.

Mr. STAFFORD. But why should we purchase lands to be added to an Indian Reservation and then make them subject to disposition under the mining laws?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. The original Indian Reservation was set aside under such provision, and it would be highly unfair to have a certain part of the reservation subject to the mining laws and certain other parts of the reservation not subject to the mining laws.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. The last time this bill was called I suggested an amendment which the gentleman has in mind, on page 2, line 25, after the word "hereof" to insert the following:

No part of said amount to be available unless all of the privately owned lands within said addition shall be acquired for not more than said amount.

So that we would know they were not going to buy a part of it and then come back for more money. The gentleman from Arizona has suggested an amendment to put in the words "except mining claims." Since the House met to-day I called the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and directed his attention to that exception, and since this bill has been under discussion I have received a message from him stating that that amendment would be satisfactory. Hence, if the bill comes up for consideration I have in mind to offer, on page 2, line 25, the amendment I have just suggested, with the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. STAFFORD. May we have the benefit of the amendments suggested by the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. The amendments which I sent to the Clerk's desk were for the purpose of also authorizing purchase of lands in sections 25, 35, and 36, township 17 south, range 4 east of the Gila and Salt River meridian, and in addition thereto the language of the amendment sent to the desk contains the language of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], modified by the language which I suggested, and as I have explained heretofore, also providing for the purchase of sections 25, 35, and 36.

Mr. CRAMTON. May I ask the gentleman from Arizona if the amendments which the gentleman from Arizona has in mind are the same as shown in the draft of the bill which I now present to him?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Yes. They are exactly, with the exception of one amendment in which the gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] and I have agreed, and which has the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. CRAMTON. We would like to know what that amendment is.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, may the Clerk read the two amendments which I have sent to the desk? I think they will clarify the situation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read for information the amendments suggested by the gentleman from Arizona.

The Clerk read as follows:

Proposed amendment by Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona: On page 2, in line 8, after the word "lands," insert the words "except mining claims."

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Now, before reading the second amendment, may I say to the gentleman from Michigan that without the amendment just read, the language of section 1 would be a bar to the setting aside of these lands.

Mr. CRAMTON. I will say it is entirely agreeable to me, and as I understand the further amendment which the gen-

tleman has referred to, it is only an increase in the acreage without an increase in the cost?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. That is it exactly.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is all satisfactory to me.

Mr. STAFFORD. How much additional acreage will that comprise?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. If the gentleman will wait a moment until the second amendment is read, I think that will answer the gentleman's question.

The Clerk read the amendment, as follows:

Proposed amendment by Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona: Page 2, line 25, after the word "hereof," strike out the colon and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon and the words "and also in sections 25, 35, and 36, township 17 south, range 4 east, of the Gila and Salt River meridian in Arizona, no part of said amount to be available unless all the privately owned lands except mining claims within said addition shall be acquired for not more than said amount."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That all vacant, unreserved, and undisposed of public lands within townships 11, 12, and 13 south, range 1 east; townships 11 and 12 south, range 2 east; township 11 south, range 3 east; township 11 south, range 4 east; townships 11 and 12 south, range 5 east; townships 12 and 13 south, range 1 west; townships 12, 13, and 14 south, range 2 west; townships 13 and 14 south, range 3 west; and township 14 south, range 4 west; townships 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 south, range 7 east; townships 14, 15, and 16 south, range 6 east; and townships 14 and 15 south, range 8 east, of the Gila and Salt River meridian, in Arizona, be, and they are, exclusive of a tribal right to the minerals therein, hereby reserved for the use and occupancy of the Papago Indians as an addition to the Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz., whenever all privately owned lands within said addition have been purchased and acquired as hereinafter authorized: *Provided*, That all valid rights and claims which have attached to the lands prior to approval hereof shall not be affected by this act: *And provided further*, That all such lands shall be subject to disposition under the mining laws as provided in the Executive order of February 1, 1917, creating the Papago Indian Reservation.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$165,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, in the purchase and acquiring of title to certain privately owned lands, improvements, and equipment located within the area described in section 1 hereof: *Provided*, That in the event title to any privately owned land is acquired by purchase, the land so purchased shall become part of the Papago Indian Reservation: *And provided further*, That the State of Arizona may relinquish such tracts within the townships referred to in section 1 of this act as it may see fit in favor of the Papago Indians, and shall have the right to select other unreserved and nonmineral public lands within the State of Arizona equal in area to that relinquished, said lieu selections to be made in the same manner as is provided for in the enabling act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 557).

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 11, after the word "act," insert the following: "*Provided further*, That lands acquired hereunder shall remain tribal lands and shall not be subject to allotment to individual Indians under the General Allotment Act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona: On page 2, in line 8, after the word "lands," insert the words "except mining claims."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. I offer another amendment, which I have sent to the Clerk's desk, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona: Page 2, line 25, after the word "hereof," strike out the colon and insert a semicolon and the following:

"And also in sections 25, 35, and 36, township 17, south, range 4 east of the Gila and Salt River Meridian in Arizona, no part of said amount to be available unless all the privately owned lands except mining claims within said addition shall be acquired for not more than said amount."

The amendment was agreed to.



The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM R. WOOD, OF INDIANA

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the RECORD a speech made by my colleague, the Hon. WILL R. WOOD, last Saturday night over the Columbia Broadcasting System, on the subject of the direct primary, the destruction of representative government, and so forth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a speech made by his colleague, Mr. WOOD, last Saturday night over the Columbia Broadcasting System, on the subject of the direct primary. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the distinguished gentleman from Indiana whether or not he is backing up the position taken by his eminent colleague [Mr. WOOD], namely, that of taking away from the people their right to be heard at the polls in the selection of their officers of the Government.

Mr. VESTAL. The fact is, I will say to my distinguished friend, that I did not hear the speech.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman had heard the speech and if he had known that the speech attempted to take away from the people of the United States the right to select their own representatives at the ballot box I do not think he would ask to have it placed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, no one is a better judge of the good judgment of the people in primaries than the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. And the gentleman from New York. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following speech made by Hon. WILLIAM R. WOOD over the radio last Saturday night on the subject of the direct primary:

#### THE DIRECT PRIMARY—DESTRUCTIVE OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

Ours is a representative form of government. How best may it be preserved? How may it be destroyed? These are questions uppermost in the minds of thoughtful citizens of to-day. It is commonly observed that our political situation is more nearly chaotic than it has been since the trying period when the Union itself was in danger of disruption. Certainly it has never been more out of keeping with the spirit of our institutions. It is an unsatisfactory condition but a healthful sign that so many have begun to take stock to see what brought it about and how it may be remedied.

There is general acceptance of the fact that if we are to remain a republic—a representative form of government—we can do so only through the agency of political parties. The necessity for the party system was an early development under our form of government, and outstanding American statesmen have been its advocates. Leaders of the two great political parties of to-day are in agreement that the 2-party system is essential to our form of government. Even the agitators, who conform the least to orderly party procedure, while using the party as a vehicle to ride into office, profess to agree to the principle. They agree to the principle, but do everything in their power to thwart its application.

What, then, with such general agreement as to its desirability, has caused the tendency, ever growing and obvious to all, toward the breaking down of the system that has made our Government the most stable in the world? There have been contributing causes, but to my mind the direct-primary system of making party nominations has done more to break it down than all other causes combined. Its twin so-called reform, the popular election of Senators, has proved the very reverse of a reform, in my opinion, but the primary struck deeper and wider. Unlinked to the primary system, the popular election of Senators could scarcely have created such a situation as we have in the Senate to-day, where groups, blocs, and coalitions contend with each other very much after the manner of the European practice we view with so much alarm.

I do not say that but for the direct primary we could have escaped the world-wide political unrest, but I firmly believe that under the convention system we would have been in a vastly stronger position to maintain our own political equilibrium. To my mind the confusion that has resulted proves conclusively that as an effort toward bringing the people nearer to their Government the direct-primary system has been a failure; that it has, in fact, removed them farther from it. Under its workings issues multiply, nonessentials absorb the attention of the voters, and

the results of each succeeding election, contradicting themselves, make it more and more impossible for political observers to arrive at definite conclusions.

The theory of the advocates of the direct primary was that under its workings the best man would win, but in too many instances it turns out to be only the best advertiser, or the best supplied with cash. Under its marvelous workings any form of notoriety becomes a political asset and the champion marathon dancer or tree sitter may look hopefully to a political future if he does not have a taste for the talkies. The demagogue thrives under it, group and sectional interests achieve results out of all proportion to their deserts, organized and vociferous minorities confuse and confound the issues until even the most intelligent voter is at a loss to express his will at the polls. Is it any wonder, then, that those nominated and elected under this misleading system to represent the voters are so often at a loss to know how to represent them?

It is pertinent to present-day political conditions to observe that the great convention which debated, formulated, and finally adopted the American Constitution, which has withstood the test of over 150 years, was a convention composed of delegates that in turn had been selected by other delegate bodies in their home States. It is impossible to conceive of a situation in which greater issues were at stake, issues which involved the destinies of this newly born Nation and the welfare of all those American colonists who had sacrificed everything in order to win political freedom and the right to set up for themselves a Government patterned after their own ideas and embodying their own aspirations.

I ask you also to consider that this convention was composed of delegates elected by other conventions at a time and during a period when that direct and simplest form of popular government was in full bloom, namely, the town-meeting system. There is something unusually significant in the fact that when it came to the tremendous decisions involved in the drafting of a Constitution for the Nation that the town-meeting methods were abandoned and our forefathers relied upon the ability, sanity, conservatism of a convention.

Fisher Ames, in the Massachusetts convention which ratified the Constitution, in addressing himself to the subject of delegating responsibility and final authority to members of a convention in contrast to the town-meeting methods of government so long employed by that great Commonwealth, said: "I know but one purpose which the people can effect without delegation, and that is to destroy government. That they can not erect a government is evinced by our being thus assembled in their behalf."

So we find the most distinguished precedent of the convention system of handling public affairs in that great constitutional convention which wrote the charter of our Government, pronounced "the greatest work ever struck off at a given time by the hand and brain of man," giving us a Government where freedom and order go hand in hand and liberty is safeguarded by law.

There have been a number of efforts since that day to improve the machinery of government, both in this country and in other countries. However well intentioned some of these efforts have been, all of them have failed in that the methods they substituted and the new forms they put into effect did not bring about either a more democratic government, on the one hand, or a more stable government on the other. They have ranged all the way from the rule of the mob and the decree of the guillotine in the bloody French Revolution to the absolutism of the Czars of Russia, the military despotism of the Turks, and the benevolent monarchy of England. To-day the Government of the United States of America is the oldest in existence. By that I mean no other government, with the possible exception of some of the family dynasties of India and the Orient which existed at the time of the adoption of the American Constitution, is in existence to-day in the same form and substance; and with one or two exceptions, none of the governments which were in existence then are in existence to-day at all. What a tribute to the representative system of handling public affairs!

We have had political experimenting in the United States, but, happily, to date our experiments have not been violent, as were those of European nations. With the single exception of the Civil War, which was successfully conducted to a close, there has been no attempt in this country to overthrow our Federal Government and tear up the American Constitution. Our experiments have been more or less sugar-coated. They have been wrapped in the pleasing habiliments of so-called idealism. They have been urged in the name of the common people. Most of them purported to make government by the people more direct. Most of them have proved failures.

The popular primary was adopted, according to its partisans, for the purpose of putting control of political parties, and particularly party nominations, "in the hands of the people." The main arguments used when the agitation for the direct primary was at its height, some 20 years ago, were that under the old convention system of selecting party nominees the people had no voice; the conventions were boss controlled; the nominees were hand picked and not representative of the people; the convention system was corrupt. These pretty well cover the charges that were made against the old convention system, and were the base upon which there was a popular demand for the adoption of the primary system of making party nominations.

What has happened? Primary election returns show that winners of party primaries are frequently nominated by from 3 to 7 per cent of the total eligible party vote of their constituency. Clearly there is no "rule of the people" in such a system.



There have been explanations offered of this condition that are worthy of consideration. The experience of party primaries, by and large, justifies the statement that they too frequently turn into campaigns of personalities characterized by all sorts of mudslinging and quasi-libelous speech, instead of intelligent, temperate discussion of issues and principles. There has been a growing tendency to make demagogic appeals to prejudice and ignorance, to certain classes and factions, all of which tends to bring the entire primary to a low level. As a natural result men of standing in the professional or business world hesitate to enter party primaries and face a campaign of billingsgate by some shyster opponent or be made the target of unfair attack by some organization. From that angle the primary system in many sections of our country has almost eliminated the very class of men which the American people should have in public office.

This is another angle. It is common knowledge that the primary system is making it impossible for any except the very rich man, or man who has the backing of organized wealth in one form or another, to make a campaign for nomination in statewide primaries. Nor is the immense expenditure of money necessary to conduct a primary campaign necessarily a corrupt expenditure. A candidate for a State office in a party primary, unless he is very widely known, has to bring his name before the voters of his party. He can not simply announce his candidacy and then go about his private business in the expectation that there will be a general outpouring of the public on nomination day to support him. He has to advertise himself the same as a motor car, a breakfast food, a radio, or a toilet soap. That costs money. It requires the organizing of headquarters, the rental of rooms, the employment of stenographers, the purchase of supplies, the writing of letters, the buying of stamps.

Under this system, in many instances, individuals spend more money in their primary campaigns than do party committees working for a whole ticket in the general elections. Charges of corruption are bound to arise in the bitter rivalry of such individual campaigns and have flown right and left throughout the land. So it has been deemed necessary under this primary system which was to purify politics to appoint legislative inquisitorial committees to mop up after it about everywhere that it has been at work. Spies are set abroad in the land and are in turn spied upon. Whatever the necessity for such a régime, foreign to the spirit of our institutions, it is a by-product of the primary system itself and an outstanding example of its evils.

These are plain, practical facts regarding the primary nominating system. On the face of it it eliminates poor men and men who do not care, because of ethical reasons, to place themselves under obligations to political bondsmen in connection with the discharge of their official duties in event they are successful. To say that such a system affords a correct expression of the people is to deny the whole theory of representative government.

Some of you may be of the opinion this is too severe an indictment of the primary system. Some of you may believe you have in mind instances which prove that my conclusions are too sweeping. There may be some exceptions to this rule, but they are so few they prove the rule.

Where this condition exists, and it does exist, in some variation, in practically every State and community which has the popular primary, we do not have representative government, a government of the people, but a government of interests, or classes, or organizations, who back men to fill public offices and finance their campaigns, fully expecting to control their actions after they have taken the oath of office.

Because of this, our Government is becoming a government of special interests rather than a government of the people. These interests may be road-building interests; they may be contractors desiring to do business with the State or municipality; they may be organizations working in the professed cause of good government; or some organization with a high-sounding title, financed by those interested in getting us embroiled and entangled in foreign alliances and international organizations; or organizations which represent a very limited class of citizens; or they may be sinister organizations which operate largely in the dark, but operate none the less powerfully and almost invariably corruptly. These are the influences, which are, by reason of, and through the medium of the primary system, getting their hands on the throat of popular government, and there is no way to get away from this condition, in my opinion, except to repeal the primary laws and go back to the convention system.

Instead of the office seeking the person, the person is compelled to seek the office. Instead of the people getting better service from their public officials, as a result of the primary, they get worse service. Instead of making it impossible or harder for corrupt influences to control party nominees, the primary system has made it easier for these influences to foist themselves upon the party, and also has made it harder for the party and the people to get rid of them.

The old-fashioned political boss, whatever his shortcomings, did not, as a rule, attempt to foist upon the party men without character and without mental equipment. The men the convention system drafted for service were men of standing, of mentality, and of high character. Those who made up the convention took small chances on having their slate "shot to pieces" in a campaign by the opposition, because the ticket was defective in character or brains. All had an investment in the party machine which had been built up through long years of effort. All felt their influence in party affairs at stake. They did not care to risk their investment or lose their influence by putting up a ticket that could not stand the acid test of public analysis. If you do not believe this is true, compare the men in public office

to-day with those of a generation ago, and draw your own conclusions.

The difference is due to this fundamental fact. In the old convention system the man who was nominated owed his nomination to the party machinery. He went into office pledged to carry out the party platform. The party platform in those days meant something. Nominees for office were bound by it, and in event they disregarded it after election it meant their political death.

The primary system has made party platforms absolutely meaningless, even though parties in some primary States still hold conventions and adopt platforms. Inasmuch as these platform-adopting conventions have no power over the candidates, they can not see to it that the platform pledges are translated into public action. Inasmuch as such conventions have no power to punish candidates who do not carry out the platform, such candidates may feel free to ignore all party pledges. Under the present system, a candidate may be his own organization, his own platform, his own policy maker. Such a candidate need have no regard for party organization or party pledges. You can not carry out party platforms and party pledges unless you have discipline. You can not have discipline unless you have a system which makes it possible for the party machinery and the party organization to compel men nominated on its ticket to do what the party has promised to do.

A candidate for public office with a strong belief in a representative form of government and a consequent belief in political parties and party responsibility must proceed, then, in spite of, rather than by reason of, the primary system. He must recognize that he is under a handicap and proceed as best he can to live up to his beliefs under that handicap.

I have dwelt upon the evils and the failure of the popular primary system at length, because I regard it as the most important subject confronting the American people. Unless our system of 2-party government is preserved, it really matters very little what platforms our parties may adopt, for they would be meaningless; what pledges they may make, for they would be incapable of redemption; what policies they may advocate, for they would have no substance and no chance of fulfillment.

In a word, I believe the direct primary to be destructive of representative government.

Thank you. Good night.

#### APPROPRIATION FOR THE UINTAH, WHITE RIVER, AND UNCOMPAGHRE BANDS OF UTE INDIANS IN THE STATE OF UTAH

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 615) authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in the State of Utah for certain lands, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there are several important bills on the calendar, of which this is one, which on a former occasion I asked to have passed over without prejudice. I had intended to be prepared when they were called again, but I became confused as to which was consent day, having the impression it was next Monday, and I am not now prepared. Hence, I am compelled to ask that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN TIMBERLANDS IN THE STATE OF OREGON

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3557) to provide for the acquisition of certain timberlands and the sale thereof to the State of Oregon for recreational and scenic purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be recommitted to the Public Lands Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Public Lands. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### REDEMPTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10658) to amend section 1 of the act of May 12, 1900 (ch. 393, 31 Stat. 177), as amended (U. S. C., sec. 1174, ch. 21, title 26).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.



The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when this bill was on the calendar last Monday I stated then my objections to it. If we are to embark upon a system of refunding taxes, the time is not very distant when it will be impossible to make any reasonable estimate of the income and revenue of the Government.

Here is a proposition to permit the refunding of taxes on cigars and tobacco. It has always been my understanding that that tax is a manufacturers' tax; and if that is so, I can not see any justification for making an exception.

The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THATCHER] was kind enough to talk with me about this matter, but let me suggest this to him: Take a case where goods have been spoiled and they are not marketable. If we establish the precedent of returning the tax paid on tobacco and cigars because they are not marketable, do we not establish a precedent so that an importer may say, "I paid my customs duties on these importations but the goods are no good, give my money back to me." If we should do that, where would it lead to?

Mr. THATCHER. May I answer the gentleman?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. THATCHER. If the gentleman will read the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he will find that in recommending the passage of the bill he speaks of the very feature of which the gentleman speaks as one possible item involved, but it is shown from the report that there are many cases where tobacco and manufactured products may go into the hands of a dealer and for one reason or another may become damaged or nonsalable.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in all probability the amount of taxes that would be refunded under this proposed law would immediately be repaid by the tax payments on newly manufactured products to take their place. For instance, there are cases where manufactured tobacco products in transit in freight cars with kerosene products become saturated and unfit for use. Under present conditions there can be no refund whatever to the manufacturer, to the jobber, or to anybody else unless these damaged goods are exported; and the result has been that in order to get any refund at all products of this sort have been dumped abroad for sale with the inevitable result that American tobacco products in foreign countries receive a bad name and a bad reputation.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Did the gentleman ever smoke a foreign-made cigar in Europe?

Mr. THATCHER. I do not happen to smoke at all.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. No matter how saturated with kerosene they may be, they are always better than the ones you can buy over there.

Mr. THATCHER. I may say further that the Treasury Department will control this matter by reasonable regulations, so there really will be no practical reduction of revenue, and it will work for the increased sale of the tobacco in the hands of the producers of the country, as well as operate for the benefit of others.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to object.

Mr. THATCHER. Will not the gentleman let it go over without prejudice?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Yes. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### CLOSING OF STREETS, ROADS, ETC., IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11013) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close streets, roads, highways, or alleys in the District of Columbia rendered useless or unnecessary, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not quite see the wisdom of turning over to the

commissioners authority to close streets. I think that, perhaps, the entire law with respect to the District of Columbia must some day be revised, and I do not think we ought to do it piecemeal or in this way; and, for the present, I object.

#### JURISDICTION OVER SULLYS HILL NATIONAL PARK

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8534) for the transfer of jurisdiction over Sullys Hill National Park from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, to be maintained as the Sullys Hill National Game Preserve, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, although it may not be necessary, I am going to offer a slight amendment, because I think it will establish a good precedent, inserting a proviso that no hunting shall be permitted within this proposed game preserve.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11967) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Illinois.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to be assured by some Member from Illinois that it is necessary to create this additional judgeship. I also desire to obtain some information as to whether or not the congestion of the Federal dockets in Illinois is due to an extraordinary number of pending Federal prohibition cases.

Mr. SABATH. I can answer the gentleman by saying that the additional amount of work in Illinois, as well as everywhere else, is, of course, due to prohibition. Our dockets are crowded and additional judges are needed unless we amend or repeal the Volstead Act. If we could amend or repeal the Volstead Act, these additional judges would not be necessary. I really believe that as soon as we amend or repeal the prohibition law, one-half of the judges that have been recently appointed will have no work to do.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield; I take it from the fact the gentleman is pressing this measure under that line of reasoning, it is an indication the gentleman has no hope of an early repeal of the eighteenth amendment?

Mr. SABATH. Not the eighteenth amendment, but I do believe that the people are aroused and are desirous of having the Volstead Act repealed, and that will not take very long.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman believe that if this bill passes, the violators of the sacred prohibition laws will have speedy trials?

Mr. SABATH. Not only will they receive earlier trial, but I believe a great many other people who have been forced into court on civil matters will obtain their day in court.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Then in the gentleman's judgment this bill which is now before us is another example of the extraordinary drain on the taxpayers' treasury, due to the fact that we have the sumptuary eighteenth amendment and the legislation enacted thereunder?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I shall not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object.



## COMPENSATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11368) to fix the annual compensation of the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Michigan objected to the salary of the governor being raised, which was a companion bill to this.

Mr. CRAMTON. My friend is a little fast; the Delegate from Alaska objected to the bill increasing the salary of the governor. Later, when this was reached—

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Michigan stated that when the salary bill was passed granting the present salary to the Governor of Alaska that it was passed without the membership of Congress knowing anything about it—that it was slipped through, and he thought that this bill ought to stand aside. Is he still of the same opinion?

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman is very near the facts, but not exactly.

Mr. BLANTON. Was the salary bill slipped over without the membership knowing about it?

Mr. CRAMTON. That bill is not before us to-day.

Mr. BLANTON. Was the bill slipped over, as the gentleman heretofore stated?

Mr. CRAMTON. I have so stated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

Mr. KVALE. Will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I will reserve it if the gentleman wishes.

Mr. KVALE. I would like to make this statement in the absence of any printed hearings. Hearings were conducted at which a representative of the department appeared, described the situation, and listed 26 specific duties which the secretary of Alaska performs in his capacity of secretary, and during the absence of the governor functioning as chief executive.

Mr. BLANTON. A part of them was the duty of the governor.

Mr. KVALE. They were specific duties of the office of the secretary; they are listed here in the stenographic record of the hearings before our committee.

Mr. BLANTON. I imagine that the secretary gets as large a salary as most officers of his caliber and station do in the State of the gentleman who now has the floor.

Mr. KVALE. I want to say that the author of the bill is my colleague [Mr. MAAS], and he is not in the Chamber at this moment.

Mr. BLANTON. The Governor of the State of Texas gets \$4,000 a year but he ought to have \$10,000. The people of my State have twice passed upon it, however, and they say that \$4,000 is sufficient.

Mr. BURTNESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. BURTNESS. Is the \$4,000 the salary for both husband and wife when you have two governors? [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. We do not have two governors; we have got back to the good old system of having one governor, a man governor. Mr. Speaker, I object.

## MINIMUM AGE LIMIT FOR ENLISTMENT IN NAVAL RESERVE OR MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6145) to regulate the minimum age limit for enlistments in the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). Is there objection?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I do not think the age ought to be extended unless an amendment is offered making the minimum age 17 years.

Mr. HANCOCK. I have an amendment making the minimum age limit 17 years, and requiring the consent of the parents.

Mr. STAFFORD. This is for enlistment in the Naval Reserve Corps. I think a boy 17 years old ought to know his own mind.

Mr. HANCOCK. This is the same rule as in the Navy.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; when they enlist in the Navy, but this is an enlistment in the Naval Reserve Corps for summer training. I see no reason why we should extend this and require the parents' consent.

Mr. HANCOCK. This is a case where the parties enlisted have had the consent of the parents.

Mr. COLLINS. Does the gentleman think that the parents ought to accompany these youngsters, so that they will be protected from all danger?

Mr. HANCOCK. The consent of the parents is a part of the enlistment in the National Guard.

Mr. STAFFORD. The result will be that you are going to cripple the enlistments of this service. Will the gentleman read the proposed amendment?

Mr. HANCOCK. The bill as proposed to be amended would read:

That hereafter the minimum age limit for enlistment in the Naval Reserve or the Marine Corps Reserve shall be 17, provided that the candidate for enlistment under 18 years of age must obtain the consent of his parents or guardian.

That follows the rule in the National Guard.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12918) to amend the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I object.

## PRELIMINARY SURVEY, WACCAMAW RIVER, N. C. AND S. C.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10264) to provide a preliminary survey of the Waccamaw River, N. C. and S. C., with a view to the control of its floods.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of Waccamaw River, N. C. and S. C., with a view to control of its floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for such purposes.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out the word "survey" and insert "preliminary examination."

Page 2, line 1, strike out the words "such purpose" and insert "examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended to read: "A bill to provide a preliminary examination of Waccamaw River, N. C. and S. C., with a view to the control of its floods."

## NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 12918) to amend the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, No. 774 on the Consent Calendar, go over without prejudice. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SPEAKS], author of the bill, has spoken to me about this matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.



ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to 763 on the Consent Calendar (H. R. 11967), to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Illinois.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to return to No. 763 on the calendar, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Is this the bill for the new district they are trying to create?

Mr. GRAHAM. No; this is another bill.

Mr. SABATH. I do not know enough about the nature of this district.

Mr. GRAHAM. The committee reported this unanimously.

Mr. IRWIN. This is quite a large district and at present there is only one judge. It runs down to the southern part of the State. Part of the territory in my district is comprised within this district. The courts are very much congested. All the other districts have more than one judge.

Mr. SABATH. In view of what the gentleman from Pennsylvania states I have no objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I see that there were pending at the close of business on June 30, 1929, 294 public health and safety cases, 48 regulation of commerce cases, 26 postal cases, 10 banking and finance cases. I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. GRAHAM. Oh, I do not think that is quite fair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that we return to No. 763 on the calendar?

Mr. STAFFORD. I have no objection to returning, subject to the bill going over without prejudice.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object. Let us get on with this calendar.

FRENCH BROAD RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10720) to authorize a preliminary examination of the French Broad River for the purpose of flood control.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know from the author of the bill or some Member acquainted with the facts whether the survey of this river has anything to do with the French Broad River that is proposed to be taken over in the building of the Cove Creek Dam in the Muscle Shoals project?

Mr. DRIVER. I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin this is a tributary of the Tennessee River. It is one of the rivers which make up the Tennessee River.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand the Cove Creek project, it is purposed to flood French Broad River and several other streams?

Mr. DRIVER. It has nothing at all to do with that. This is in North Carolina, entirely removed from the Tennessee section, in the district represented by Mr. PRITCHARD. It is a preliminary survey to ascertain whether or not flood-control works could be made appropriate to the protection of that North Carolina end of it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of the French Broad River from Asheville, N. C., to the junction in Transylvania County, N. C., of the north and west forks of said river, with a view to the control of floods in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River and the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 5, strike out "Board" and insert "Broad."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CROW INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12871) providing for the sale of isolated tracts in the former Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, has the abutting and adjoining owner priority to buy one of these isolated tracts?

Mr. LEAVITT. He has in a way, in that the lands are generally worth more to him than anyone else, so he can bid more.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. He has priority?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes; in that way.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Are they advertised?

Mr. LEAVITT. They are.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. There is no danger that some one now holding land might find himself surrounded and he become isolated?

Mr. LEAVITT. No. There is no such danger. This bill simply extends to this area, which at one time was a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, the provisions of the law which now apply on all other areas of public lands for the disposition of isolated tracts. The Crow Indian Reservation was purchased outright by the Government in 1891 and then thrown open to settlement under a law which required payment of \$1.50 an acre, and that was later merged into the general homestead act. This proposed law would now extend to that area the provisions of the isolated tract act which now apply to other areas of public lands. As an area of public land is settled up, it is natural that because of rough topography or the description of lands on which application is made, some tracts will be isolated, not large enough or not of a character to provide a home unit. So they lie there unused so far as ownership is concerned.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVITT. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman inform the House as to the method which is to be followed in the disposition of these lands; that is, whether it will be by private sale or by public sale as provided in section 2455? As I understand the existing law, there is nothing to forbid the Secretary of the Interior from selling these lands at public auction for not less than \$1.25 per acre?

Mr. LEAVITT. That is the case. This will extend those provisions that now pertain to all other public lands, to these public lands under exactly the same conditions.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; but, as I understand the law to-day, the Secretary of the Interior has a right to sell these lands at public auction for not less than \$1.25 an acre. Is it the purpose of this law to lift that restriction?

Mr. LEAVITT. No, no. At the present time that law does not apply to these particular isolated tracts. The laws under which this former part of the Crow Reservation was restored to entry, were not extended to include section 2455, or, I should have said, section 2455 was not extended to these lands.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why not? Is the gentleman seeking to exempt section 2455 from its effect as to these lands?

Mr. LEAVITT. No. We are seeking to do exactly the opposite: We are seeking to extend section 2455 to these lands.

Mr. STAFFORD. I was in error. So the lands will be put up at public auction?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes. The wording of that section is just as the gentleman would require—

It shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to order into market and sell at public auction, at the land office of the



district in which the land is situated, for not less than \$1.25 an acre, any isolated or disconnected tract or parcel of the public domain—

And so forth.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. LA GUARDIA] asked if the contiguous owner has preference. He has preference as a matter of fact and as a matter of experience, because the land is worth more to him than to anyone else.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. But it might have an annoying purpose for some one else.

Mr. LEAVITT. It might, of course; but it does not work out that way. It can not be sold at public auction and then only one man allowed to bid.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes; I understand.

Mr. LEAVITT. When I said that the contiguous owner had preference, I meant he had preference from the fact that it is worth more to him than to anyone else.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. He will at least get notice of the sale?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes. It is generally put up for sale at his request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the provisions of section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 9, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 253; U. S. C., 2d supp., title 43, ch. 28, sec. 1171), be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to lands within the portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., ceded by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L. 1040).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF A METAL-CLAD DIRIGIBLE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing some questions and answers submitted to the War Department and the Navy Department with reference to the construction of a proposed metal-clad dirigible, which do not appear in the regular hearings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following questions and answers submitted to the War Department and the Navy Department with reference to the construction of a proposed metal-clad dirigible, which do not appear in the regular hearings.

Questions and answers submitted to Hon. David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in charge of aeronautics, by myself, a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the War Department, with reference to the metal-clad airship.

The questions and answers are as follows:

Question 1. During the time since the delivery of the ZMC-2, how many hours has it been in operation?

Answer. The Navy Department's metal-clad airship ZMC-2 has had a total of 279 hours' operation since September, 1929.

Question 2. During that same time, how many hours has a non-rigid ship of comparatively the same type been in operation?

Answer. The Navy has, during the same period, operated two fabric nonrigid airships of the same size as this metal-clad airship. One of these has operated 366 hours, the other has operated 388 hours.

Question 3. What have been the results of the operation and what are the advantages and the disadvantages of this type of ship as compared with either the nonrigid type, which the Navy now has, or the Zeppelin type?

Answer. It is impossible at this time to draw definite and positive conclusions from the small ZMC-2 metal-clad airship. An important matter is durability, and this can not be appraised with information that has been accumulated to date. As to performance of the ZMC-2, it holds gas as well as fabric-type airships. Its handling qualities have been the subject of some criticism by pilots, but this feature is not necessarily chargeable to metal-clad construction. The superheating effects of gas inclosed in a metal hull as opposed to similar effects with a fabric hull are now under study, but it is too early to draw any conclusions. In brief, the ZMC-2 to date has performed satisfactorily, but has not so far developed any advantages over comparable types of airships. On the other hand, there are no marked disadvantages that have

appeared, and which are chargeable to metal-clad construction. The intention of the Navy Department is to continue the ZMC-2 in service, to try to learn from it what lessons we can; to try to draw no premature or unwarranted conclusions.

Question 4. How does the metal clad hold its helium pressure as compared with the other?

Answer. The ZMC-2 metal-clad airship should be classed as a "pressure-type" airship. This means that in flight the gas within the hull must always be under pressure; otherwise failure of the airship is likely to occur. In principle, a flexible fabric diaphragm, or ballonnet, is inserted horizontally in the hull of the airship. The lifting gas, helium, lies above this diaphragm; below it there is air. As the airship rises the helium expands, the diaphragm is forced downward, and air is forced out of the ballonnet. As the airship descends the helium contracts and additional air is forced into the ballonnet. By manipulations of controls and air scoops, the pilot maintains the interior hull pressure within certain specified limits.

Question 5. Is a higher helium pressure required in the metal clad than in the other?

Answer. The ZMC-2 airship is normally flown at a somewhat higher interior hull pressure than a fabric "pressure" or non-rigid airship of similar size, and, of course, at a much higher pressure than a Zeppelin-type airship.

Question 6. What is the pressure required in both types of airships?

Answer. A fabric nonrigid or pressure-type airship normally operates at 1 to 1½ inches in water, whereas the ZMC-2 metal-clad airship is operated at 1½ to 2 inches of water.

Question 7. How much of the skin now on the Los Angeles is part of the original?

Answer. Approximately 75 per cent of the present outer cover on the Los Angeles is the same cover as originally applied in 1923-24.

Question 8. Is the metal clad a rigid airship as such, or is it dependent for its structural integrity upon air or gas pressure from the inside?

Answer. As stated, the ZMC-2 metal-clad airship operates on pressure principles and is properly classified as a "pressure-type" airship. It requires interior hull pressure to preserve its structural integrity at any but very moderate speeds. The interior framing is just sufficient to prevent collapse of the hull plating when the airship is stationary. A rigid-type airship, as exemplified by the Zeppelin type of construction, has a rigid framework inclosing the gas containers and the structural integrity of the airship is independent of the gas pressure within the hull. There are minor reservations to these general statements, but it does not appear to be important to go into technical details. In a manner of speaking, a Zeppelin-type airship operates at zero internal pressure.

Question 9. How is the pressure available?

Answer. The ZMC-2 metal-clad airship obtains its interior pressure as outlined under question 4. The pilot has at his command scoops which "pick up" pressure from the air as the ship travels through the air and this pressure can be made proportional to the ship's speed. In other words, for higher speeds higher internal pressures are required. As a precautionary measure, blowers are provided to insure that when the airship is stationary the internal pressure may not fall below a certain specified minimum.

Question 10. State whether or not the proposed design of the 100-ton ship is dependent upon air or gas pressure in the same way.

Answer. The information which the Navy Department has on the proposed design of a 100-ton metal-clad airship is very meager and of a general nature. It is understood that this proposed airship will operate upon pressure principles similar to those outlined for the ZMC-2. It is a fundamental that unless hull framing comparable in magnitude and strength to that provided in Zeppelin-type airships is provided, the hull covering, or plating, must be placed under pressure in order that this plating may take the loads which come upon it.

Question 11. What effect would a break of moderate size have in either the hull of the Zeppelin or the airship?

Answer. A break of moderate size in the hull of a Zeppelin-type airship would not necessarily involve a loss of gas (or gas pressure), and, since the Zeppelin type does not depend upon pressure for its structural integrity, a loss of gas would be serious only in that a certain amount of lift would be lost. Because the structure of a Zeppelin-type airship is complex and there is overlapping of structural members, minor failures do not as a rule destroy the structural integrity of the airship but merely throw increased burdens upon adjacent members, and failure of the airship does not occur.

Question 12. What effect does such a break have in the hull of the proposed metal clad?

Answer. As regards a pressure-type airship, a break of moderate size would involve loss of interior hull pressure to an extent which might prove fatal. Instances of this have occurred with fabric pressure airships. Depending upon the extent to which interior pressure can be maintained by artificial methods and the amount of strength possessed by the hull, a pressure airship might be able to proceed at very much reduced speed.

Question 13. Is it possible to move around in the hull of the Zeppelin?

Answer. It is possible to move around easily in the hull of a Zeppelin-type airship.

Question 14. Is it possible to move around in the hull of the proposed metal clad?



Answer. This question is difficult to answer precisely because of the meager information available on the proposed 100-ton metal-clad airship; but because of the necessity for keeping the hull always under pressure, it is difficult to see how adequate accessibility to the interior can be arranged unless some of the crew are to carry on their duties in an air-locked chamber.

Question 15. What are the difficulties of moving around in the hull of either?

Answer. The difficulties of moving around in the hull of a Zeppelin-type airship are those of climbing around on any large structure. Moving around within a pressure-type airship is complicated as outlined under question No. 14.

Question 16. What are the advantages or disadvantages of the two ships for military purposes?

Answer. The advantages and disadvantages of a Zeppelin-type airship and a metal-clad airship for military purposes are matters provocative of considerable discussion. Without going into any such discussion, I list in parallel columns the principal advantages of each type as they appear to me. The disadvantages of the two types can be inferred from this tabulation:

#### METAL-CLAD AIRSHIP

Possibly less loss of gas by leakage.

Less variation of lift by absorption and loss of water in fabric.

Slightly less danger from fire.

Greater strength attainable for ground handling by increasing the internal pressure.

Less frequent renewal of fabric.

#### RIGID AIRSHIP

Operation is independent of internal pressure.

Overlapping structure makes for added safety.

Cheaper to construct. (How much is not known at present.)

More easily repaired.

Structure more easily inspected.

Less liable to loss of strength by corrosion.

Gas cells accessible, and readily replaced.

Less variation of lift by superheat.

Longer total life of ship.

Interior compartments are possible for carrying engines, airplanes, etc.

Question 17. Is there a possibility of overcoming these disadvantages; and if so, how?

Answer. I would not wish to go on record as saying there are not possibilities of overcoming some of the disadvantages indicated as applying to the metal-clad airship, but I have no hesitancy in stating that, considering the two types in their present states of development, the Zeppelin-type airship is preferable for naval purposes.

Question 18. How would the cost compare between the two types of airships?

Answer. As regards cost, it is impossible to be specific. We have no real information as to the cost of either the Zeppelin type or the metal-clad type of airship. The ZMC-2 cost considerably more than originally estimated by the firm which built her, and because of the higher degree of precision required to fabricate a metal hull I believe the cost of a metal-clad airship will always be higher than that of a comparable Zeppelin-type airship.

Question 19. What would you regard as the length of life of either the metal clad or the Zeppelin?

Answer. Again there is no real data on which to base an opinion as to the relative life of the two types of airship. My opinion is that the probable life of a Zeppelin type is around 10 to 12 years and the life of a metal-clad airship about three-quarters that period. Naturally replacement parts will be required for each type during these periods. Because of the difficulty of replacing it, the life of a metal-clad airship is probably the life of its thin hull plating, and it is believed that thin sheets deteriorate faster than thicker sections.

Question 20. I have always assumed that the Navy and Army had an understanding that the Navy would confine itself to the rigid type of airships and the Army to nonrigid airships, in the lighter-than-air class. I would like to know if there has been any change between the two services or if you or anyone else of the Bureau of Aeronautics has made any statement that they would waive such an arrangement.

Answer. There is an agreement approved by the joint board which places the development of rigid airships with the Navy Department. It is under this agreement that the Navy Department has proceeded with its work on the *Shenandoah*, *Los Angeles*, and the two new airships now under construction. There is no restriction as to the use of rigid airships by either the Army or Navy after they are developed. I know of no similar mandate which charges the Army with the development of nonrigid airships, although the Army Air Service has devoted most of its attention to that type of airship, the Navy confining its attention to the operation of only two or three nonrigid airships for training and experimental purposes. When the matter of procurement of the ZMC-2 was an active topic of discussion in 1926 the question arose as to whether its development should be lodged with the Army or with the Navy. At that time the Army waived whatever claim it might have on the development of the ZMC-2 "pressure type" airship in favor of the Navy. A year ago there was an exchange of correspondence between the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics and the proponents of the proposed 100-ton metal-clad airship wherein the Bureau of Aeronautics stated neither authorization nor appropriations were available for the

procurement of such an airship by the Navy. The proponents of the 100-ton metal-clad airship replied, stating that they felt free to develop whatever interest they could in the Army toward the procurement of such an airship. I inclose copies of the correspondence in question.

Question 21. Will you also tell me whether or not it is desirable or necessary, in times of peace, that whenever an airship is expected to stay in any particular place for a considerable length of time that a hangar be provided for it?

Answer. While I believe the use of airships at mooring masts is in its infancy and that it is possible to base airships on mooring masts for extensive periods—say, a month or more—at the present time, and that as development proceeds this period will be lengthened, I would regard it as inadvisable not to provide housing facilities for every airship that is in existence. In other words, there should be hangar space for every airship, although an airship does not necessarily have to base entirely on a particular shed.

Question 22. Of what value could a small appropriation be unless it is intended to go ahead with the construction of an airship?

Answer. It is difficult to say how a small appropriation for the preparation of plans, specifications, and experimental work would prove of any real value unless it is the intention to go ahead and actually construct an airship to those plans and specifications. For maximum benefit, the preparation of plans and specifications should really proceed simultaneously with construction work, as in an engineering project of such magnitude I consider the two matters, design and construction, really should proceed simultaneously.

Question 23. Also as to whether or not the two dirigibles now under contract with the Goodyear people will give a complete opportunity of maneuvering the two ships so as to tell absolutely whether or not large-sized airships have value for military purposes with either the Army or the Navy?

Answer. I consider that the two dirigibles now under construction for the Navy Department, when in the air and provided with adequate operating base facilities, will give complete opportunity of determining definitely whether or not large-size airships have value for naval purposes. It is somewhat difficult and embarrassing for me to comment on Army requirements, but I should think it possible to draw direct conclusions and inferences from the operation of these airships as to their value for use with the Army.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID S. INGALLS.

Questions and answers submitted to Hon. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of aviation, by myself, a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the War Department, with reference to the metal-clad airship.

The questions and answers are as follows:

Question 1. What can you tell me in regard to duralumin and its life? Does it corrode and crumble?

Answer. It is difficult to give the life of duralumin structures because it is dependent upon type of atmospheric corrosion, thickness of sections, and protective coatings. The Bureau of Standards, in cooperation with the Bureau of Aeronautics, has been conducting extensive tests on the aging and weathering of structural members in the airship *Los Angeles*. Their tests show gradual loss in strength, a pronounced reduction in elongation, and a marked tendency toward embrittlement. The safe life of a structure such as the ZMC-2 under commercial operating conditions might be estimated to be at least five years. However, this is a highly controversial subject.

There is a so-called intercrystalline corrosion which is different than is ordinarily encountered in other metals. This corrosion has received a tremendous amount of attention by the manufacturers of aluminum alloys, by the Bureau of Standards, and the Air Corps. It has not been completely eliminated. The only answer to this problem will be the service test on the ZMC-2. This airship has not been exposed to the operating conditions that a larger airship would be subjected to long enough at this time to give a correct answer.

The Air Corps should make a careful study of the metal shell of the ZMC-2 after it has been exposed to the weather for a longer period before it adopts this covering for any airship.

Question 2. Is it desirable or necessary, in times of peace, whenever an airship is expected to stay in any particular place for a considerable length of time, that a hangar be provided for it?

Answer. A hangar for large Army airships should, in the future, be considered only for repair bases. Army airship development should be toward types that will withstand the elements and be suitable for anchorage at mooring masts when not actually in flight.

Question 3. Could an appropriation of \$200,000 for plans, specifications, and experimental work in connection with metal-clad airships serve any useful purpose unless we shall determine to build and use one?

Answer. The purchase of the experimental plans for this airship at this time is not warranted, unless it is intended to construct the airship if the design is approved. Long experience in aircraft construction has shown that the preparation of experimental plans and specifications, to be of substantial value, should go hand in hand with actual construction.



Question 4. Whether or not the two dirigibles now under contract with the Goodyear people will give a complete opportunity of maneuvering the two ships so as to tell absolutely whether or not large-sized airships have value for military purposes with either the Army or Navy?

Answer. It is believed that the same tactical information can be obtained from the two Goodyear airships as from the proposed airship development. From a tactical point of view, the development will be basically the same. It is impossible at this time to state whether there will be any difference in performance and air worthiness between the two types of ships that would affect their tactical use.

Question 5. What can you tell me about the difference in structural character of the proposed ship as in comparison with the ZMC-2?

Answer. The War Department has so little direct information on the proposed airship that it is unable to make any real comparison of the structural characteristics of the proposed airship with those of the ZMC-2.

Question 6. Will you give me your views as to what the committee should do with this proposition?

Answer. In this connection it is thought only fair to point out that this project is being fostered by competent engineers and business executives of national reputation, and it is apparent that these men have great faith in the ultimate success of this type of airship. Many difficult engineering problems will no doubt be encountered in the design and construction of such an airship. Similar problems are usually encountered in the design and construction of aircraft which is radically different from existing types. In this case the first step—the ZMC-2—has proven a success from an experimental point of view up to the present time. In my opinion the construction of the 100-ton metal-clad airship is the next logical step to be taken if the development of the metal-covered airship is to be continued. It is also my opinion that if this project is undertaken much will be learned which will be of value to the science of aerostatics. The War Department has reported unfavorably on the project because:

a. It does not feel that such a costly lighter-than-air project should be undertaken until its heavier-than-air requirements, which are more important from a national-defense point of view, have been completely taken care of.

b. It considers the metal-clad airship to fall within the category of rigid airships and its development to be a function of the Navy Department in accordance with a joint agreement of the Army and Navy which assigns, for reasons of economy, the development of rigid airships to the Navy Department.

Sincerely yours,

F. TRUBEE DAVISON,  
Assistant Secretary of War.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS TO OR ON BEHALF OF INSTITUTIONS CONDUCTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDIANS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13053) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations to or in behalf of institutions conducted for the benefit of Indians.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have always objected to the acceptance of donations made to the Government. I have been overruled by this House on two occasions, but I do not believe in the desirability of embarking on a policy of having the Government accept donations of lands or other things. It seems to me that is unbecoming in a democracy. If we need any lands, we ought to buy them and not depend on donations. I think the whole policy is unsound. As I pointed out when we had the bill before the House permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to accept donations of land for public buildings, any town or any group of men in a town would be very willing to give land if they could get a public building for a certain purpose. It is unfair, and I do not think we ought to do it.

Mr. LEAVITT. Of course, this proposal applies only to Indians who are the wards of the Government. The Government at the present time has no authority to accept funds to be expended for the education of an Indian child beyond what the Government itself does in the way of furnishing education. The Government has no authority to accept, for a group of Indians who are the wards of the Government, a donation that would endow a hospital, that would build a hospital, or anything of that kind.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. The gentleman was present when we passed the Interior Department appropriation bill just before the recess and he heard the distinguished gentleman from Michigan tell the House about all we were doing for Indian education and Indian care.

Mr. LEAVITT. The Government is furnishing a tremendous amount, but the Indian child is deprived of a privilege which any white child enjoys, that of receiving help in the way of securing an education. Many great singers have only become so because some community or some individual of wealth decided that those young persons had a talent which should be developed, and they provided for that development.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. This will not affect the gift of a scholarship to an individual?

Mr. LEAVITT. Oh, yes.

Mr. JENKINS. Any Indian child can go out and enter a public institution?

Mr. LEAVITT. If he has the funds, but he does not have the funds.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. There is nothing to prevent an Indian from accepting a scholarship?

Mr. LEAVITT. But in this case it would be expended in the same way that Government funds would be expended, under proper supervision.

Mr. JENKINS. Can the gentleman cite any precedent on which to base this action?

Mr. LEAVITT. Oh, yes. In my own State, in Glacier Park, as shown in the report, there were special provisions made which permit the Government to accept land, accept money, and rights of way for certain purposes. Of course, I know of no precedent that would have to do with individual people, because the Indians are the only wards of the Government.

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not imagine they would have any trouble in accepting a gift for an individual Indian; the Indian can take care of that all right, but I do join with the gentleman in the desirability of legislation that would permit the acceptance of a gift for the benefit of a certain school, a hospital, or other institution. For instance, if a wealthy person living in the city of Phoenix, where we now have a large Indian school accommodating about 800 pupils, and where we are about to build a 100-bed tubercular sanatorium—if a wealthy person or a person not so wealthy in Phoenix became interested in the work of that institution and desired to give a particular convenience for that particular institution, it is rather absurd for the Interior Department to say they have no authority to accept it. I can not see any injury that would come from the acceptance of desirable gifts. I do not have them definitely in mind, but I do know there is general legislation which authorizes the acceptance of gifts for the carrying on of the Park Service, for instance, museums are being donated, and scientific equipment for the national parks. We authorize the National Capital Park and Planning Commission to accept gifts of land, and so forth, and I think if we went through the whole Government service we would find a great many precedents for it.

Mr. LEAVITT. Then there are precedents in the case of other municipalities. For instance, here in Washington, in connection with the Corcoran Art Gallery, by congressional act we provided for the extension of that wonderful art gallery through the acceptance of a gift from former Senator W. A. Clark.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. And each specific gift accepted?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes. I am referring to the Clark collection.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. That was all right. We passed a bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury blanket authority to accept gifts of land and now we are asked to pass another bill. I may say that the gentleman will live to see the time when this matter of gifts of land to the Government is going to lead to great abuse.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman spoke about gifts of post-office sites. Does the gentleman object to citizens getting a desirable site at a reasonable cost to them and then giving it to the Government, whereas if they were precluded from doing that, the owner of the site, when the Government went to buy it, would charge perhaps four times its value?



Mr. LAGUARDIA. As a matter of policy, the gentleman can cite many instances where it would be of benefit to the Government; but I will say to the gentleman that any such general policy is going to lead to great abuse.

Mr. BLANTON. I am in favor of the Government taking everything anybody wants to give it, because it is robbed so many times.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But it will cost the Government more in the long run.

Mr. BLANTON. I doubt it.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will permit, I can not appreciate the objection of the gentleman from New York. I think these gifts are on a par with bequests made to educational institutions and endowments of various private institutions.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But they are private institutions.

Mr. STAFFORD. Suppose they are private institutions, wherein is there any difference? As in the supposititious case instanced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], why should not a local, humanitarian person give large sums of money for a hospital or for a school for the Indians?

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will permit, we can get quite close to home, the Congressional Library has received innumerable gifts, and when the question of purchasing the Vollbehr incunabula was being considered, the question was raised by the Librarian of Congress as to whether Congress ought to inaugurate a policy of buying museum collections. He was afraid this would interfere with the past policy of gifts of such collections to the Government.

Mr. STAFFORD. I remember distinctly I was somewhat chided by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] for objecting to a gift of a large collection of curios and art objects in the city of New York. What possible objection could there be to this?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman misses the point entirely.

Mr. STAFFORD. I grant that was a specific bequest, but there are no strings tied to any of these bequests.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, no; but this is blanket authority to accept gifts and the policy is bad, and anything the gentleman might say to the contrary does not make it any different, because every illustration given by the gentleman from Michigan or the gentleman from Montana is an exception, and I say that when a gift is offered or tendered to the United States, it ought to come before the Congress and the Congress ought to pass upon it.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the gentleman from New York will permit, perhaps, the gentleman has not had an opportunity to study the situation with respect to a number of these Indian schools and hospitals. They are all overcrowded.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Let me say to the gentleman that I was speaking of the general policy of donations being made to the Government.

Mr. HASTINGS. I was just about to say that they are all overcrowded.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Then we ought to provide for them. If the schools are overcrowded we ought to appropriate and provide for them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to accept contributions or donations of funds or other property, real, personal, or mixed, which may be tendered to, or for the benefit of, Federal Indian schools, hospitals, or other institutions conducted for the benefit of Indians, or for the advancement of the Indian race, and to apply or dispose of such donations for the use and benefit of such school, hospital, or other institution or for the benefit of individual Indians.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FEDERAL BUILDING PROGRAM

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14040) to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to

expedite work on the Federal building program authorized by the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1926, and acts amendatory thereof.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to point out that it may be necessary to give a certain amount of discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury, but such discretion should not be so wide as to permit him to limit those who may bid.

Mr. JENKINS. Exactly.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If you want to give him certain discretion, give him the discretion after the bids are in, and I would suggest that instead of saying he should restrict the competition in bidding, we say that he may restrict the awarding of contracts to such persons, firms, or corporations as possess the qualifications which he deems necessary. It seems to me that is sufficient latitude to give him.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The trouble is not in the awarding of the contracts; it is a question of so many irresponsible persons engaging in the bidding.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. He can disregard them.

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is what they want to do.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is what the bill should provide.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The language may be a little broader than it ought to be, but we have had this question up, and I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the other day, on one of these big contracts, they called for 115 different sets of blue prints for that one building. Over half of them went to persons that did not even bid at all. There were something like 55 bids that came in, and a large number of them came from men who could not have handled the contract if they had obtained it. This is what they are trying to avoid.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman from Indiana must concede that it is extremely dangerous to say to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the head of any department that he shall have such latitude as to limit those who may bid on contracts.

Now, we will go along with the gentleman in giving some discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury if he believes it is justified. Look at page 2:

To restrict the competition in bidding on the construction of public buildings to such persons, firms, or corporations only as possess the qualifications which he deems necessary and proper in the public interests to require.

Strike out "require" and strike out "competition in bidding" and then it is open to all reputable bidders, reliable firms.

Mr. COLLINS. Why not strike out the enacting clause?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, no; this would give him some discretion. Unless the bill is amended I shall object.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12094) to provide for the conveyance of certain lands in the State of Alabama to vocational or other educational uses, rather than to park or game-preserve purposes, or to dispose of the lands upon condition that they shall be used for educational purposes only.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, upon payment of \$1.25 per acre, to transfer and convey to the State of Alabama, subject to valid existing rights, including rights heretofore granted to Henry T.



Henderson and associates by act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, the following-described parcels of land: In township 8 south, range 9 east, Huntsville meridian, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 1; lots 1, 2, and 3, section 2; lots 1 and 2, section 10; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 11; lot 1, section 12; lots 1, 2, and 3, section 14; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 15; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 22; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 23; lots 1 and 2, section 26; east half northeast quarter and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, section 27; lot 1, section 28; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 33; and lots 1 and 2, section 34, containing 1,625.19 acres, more or less, the same to be held and made available permanently by said State, its transferees or lessees, for vocational or other educational purposes: *Provided*, That should the State of Alabama or its transferees or lessees fail to keep and hold the said land for vocational or other educational purposes, or devote it to any use inconsistent with such purposes, then at the option of the Secretary of the Interior, after due notice to said State and such proceedings as he shall determine, title to said lands shall revert to and be reinvested in the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 20, after the word "States," strike out the period and in lieu thereof insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all gas, oil, coal, or other mineral deposits found at any time in the said lands and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same: *Provided further*, That there is expressly reserved to the United States, its permittees or licensees, the right to enter upon, take, or use any or all of said lands for power purposes in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 24 of the Federal water power act (41 Stat. 1063).

"SEC. 2. The act entitled 'An act to provide for conveyance of certain lands in the State of Alabama for State park and game-preserve purposes,' approved February 17, 1927, is hereby repealed."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

#### NEEDLES ROCKS WILD-LIFE REFUGE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13276) to establish the Needles Rocks wild-life refuge.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, would the gentleman object to an amendment that there shall be no hunting on the refuge?

Mr. ARENTZ. That is the very purpose of the bill. It is a reserve, and no hunting could take place.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to inquire of the author of the bill or the gentleman from Michigan how many wild-life refuges there are in the country under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government?

Mr. CRAMTON. They are not under the jurisdiction of the Park Service, whose work I am familiar with, and I can not answer the gentleman as to the number. They are under the Biological Survey. The number is increasing; we have created several within the last two years, and the last one was the Cheyenne Bottoms, in the State of Kansas, which was created within a year.

Mr. STAFFORD. It occurred to me that the State of Nevada, which has no great burdens, should take jurisdiction over this refuge.

Mr. ARENTZ. Well, this is an anomalous situation.

Mr. STAFFORD. Twenty-four years ago we donated to Wisconsin all the islands north of a certain latitude. I grant that there is need for this conservation of wild life, but why should not the State do it?

Mr. ARENTZ. These islands stick up out of a most beautiful lake, and that lake happens to be on an Indian reservation. The rocks are on an Indian reservation, and the only way they can conserve this wild life, this bird life, upon these jutting rocks, these pyramids sticking out of the lake, is to make it a game refuge under the Biological Survey. Otherwise they are going to be ransacked from time to time by the Indians themselves, not because they do not appreciate bird life but they see something interesting. I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin will withdraw his objection.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENTZ. Yes.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Does the gentleman say that permits are never granted to hunt in these refuges?

Mr. STAFFORD. Permits are granted to hunt on Indian reservations by the local superintendents.

Mr. ARENTZ. But not on a bird refuge of this sort.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. There has been hunting on bird refuges?

Mr. ARENTZ. I think it would be a good idea to adopt the amendment proposed.

Mr. LEAVITT. We have no objection on the part of the committee to its going in as a part of the bill.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I am going to offer it in order to establish that custom.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the islands known as "The Needles Rocks" in Pyramid Lake, within the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nevada, and all lands under water appurtenant thereto, located approximately in what would be, if surveyed, sections 1, 12, and 13, township 26 north, range 20 east, and section 6, township 26 north, range 21 east, Diablo meridian, Nevada, are hereby reserved and set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture, subject to all valid existing rights, as a refuge and breeding ground for birds, to be known as the Needles Rocks Wild Life Refuge.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 12, after the word "refuge," strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following: "*Provided*, That no hunting shall be permitted in the said wild life refuge."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer to amend by striking out the words in line 12, "wild life refuge," and ask unanimous consent to speak for five minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] is a most delightful gentleman, earnest and active and conscientious. He came here with two purposes in view. One was to protect the railroad men and other worthy laborers of his section of the country, and he has done it most zealously and efficiently, and the other to speak in favor of Milwaukee beer and booze whenever the occasion warrants it. He has been most efficient along that line also.

He was criticized this morning for using time during the passage of a bill to grant a \$45,000,000 loan to the distressed farmers, to again array himself against the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act. The gentleman who criticized him did not realize that for several weeks during the Christmas holidays, before and after, our friend from Milwaukee has been indisposed, and this desire to speak against prohibition has been growing on him all the time while he was laid up. He had to get that out of his system this morning.

I want to say to him that it is not prohibition that is causing the present depression in the country. With his Republican colleagues he voted for a billion-dollar tariff wall to be erected around this country, which has stopped our trade with foreign countries. He voted for that bill when it denied a proper tariff of \$1 a barrel on crude petroleum that comes into the country from foreign countries where it is produced by peon labor, and where the Standard Oil and the big Dutch-Shell Co. and other big companies operate. With the oil thus produced in those countries they are able to lay down gasoline, produced from this foreign petroleum, in New York for 4 cents a gallon, when it is sold here in the District of Columbia, less than 300 miles away from New York, for 16 cents a gallon.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman did not yield to me, but I yield to him.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman from Wisconsin is always only too glad to vote for a proper protective tariff to protect independent oil producers, but I would



like to ask the gentleman this question: If that oil protection had been granted in the tariff bill, would the gentleman have voted for the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. I would vote for that \$1 per barrel protection on crude oil, but I would not vote for the iniquitous billion-dollar tariff bill, because that is the law that has destroyed the business life of this country.

Mr. Speaker, the words that pro forma I have moved to strike out of this bill are "wild life refuge." My friend from Wisconsin would like to have wild refuges not only in Milwaukee, where his wild life can have its own will, but he would like to have this wild life refuge in Washington and in every city in the universe. In this day when we have highways that permit speeds of 75 and 80 miles an hour I would like to ask him if he wants to have his daughter and wife go out upon them, with roadhouses between here and Baltimore and between here and Richmond? No; he would not, because he knows that they would not be safe.

I call his attention to the statement made by Mr. Thomas Edison, which I placed in this RECORD the other day, where Mr. Edison said that before the prohibition law went into effect, on Saturday nights the women used to flock to his plant to watch when the pay-roll envelope came in so that they could get enough out of it to keep them and their little children alive during the next week, and that after this law was passed the women ceased to come, and they did not appear because they got the benefit of the entire pay roll. The gentleman from Wisconsin ought to be behind a situation like that.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. In just one moment. The gentleman from Milwaukee not only voted for this iniquitous billion-dollar tariff wall to be erected around this country but he wants to be a wet, and yet in 1928 he voted against a man who was really the wet candidate of the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I supported and voted for President Hoover in the last election and, as a wet, I certainly could not have obtained any satisfaction if I had supported for the highest office within the gift of the American people a candidate who pussy footed and trimmed on the prohibition question as the Democratic candidate did. If you will scan the political planks of both major parties you will find the Democratic Party had the driest plank of either.

In his speech in Milwaukee, Wis., the Democratic candidate for President in the last election correctly admitted that before the President could act on a modification or repeal of the laws enacted under the eighteenth amendment, Congress would have to act. He correctly admitted that the President, under our Constitution, could not repeal or amend an amendment or any part of the Constitution. He told the people that he would assume leadership in the fight against the present prohibition laws. Why, Mr. Speaker, the Democratic candidate had an opportunity to show leadership on the wet question and he was tried and found wanting. Over three-fourths of the delegates to the Democratic convention were Smith delegates, and the place for him to have shown leadership was on the floor of that convention through his delegates and at least prevented the incorporation of that dry plank if not incorporating a wet one.

How was he going to show leadership, having admitted that the Congress had first to act on the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act by going to St. Louis and consuming seven minutes talking for the election of the Anti-Saloon League candidate for the Senate on the Democratic ticket? How could he show leadership by asking for the election of the Democratic congressional candidates from below the

Mason-Dixon line nearly all of whom were politically the driest of the dry?

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. On November 4, last, did not the people of the United States turn down the gentleman's choice?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. To whom does the gentleman from Texas refer?

Mr. BLANTON. I refer to Mr. Hoover and his administration and his policies?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I would not state that they turned down President Hoover. If it were not for the demagogic, hypocritical action of political trimming Democrats we would not have the business depression that now exists. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Texas talked about road houses. I suggest that if he will make a survey he will find that there are just as many now as there were before prohibition, and in fact more. If the gentleman will look at the police statistics in his own State of Texas he will find that in the State of Texas, as well as in Atlanta, Ga., where our former colleague, the mouthpiece of the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Upshaw, came from, the arrests for driving vehicles while intoxicated and the arrests for drunkenness have increased by leaps and bounds under prohibition. We will also find this to be true in the State of Ohio, where the disreputable Anti-Saloon League was created, reared, and is functioning to-day with its national headquarters. In fact the police statistics from practically every State in the Union indicate that prohibition has increased the number of drunks and drunken vehicle drivers far out of proportion to the increase in population and number of automobiles.

Mr. BLANTON. Will my friend yield for a question?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I understand the gentleman from Wisconsin is backing up the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood] in calling Senator NORRIS a demagogue? Is that true?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I am not the guardian of the gentleman from Indiana. As far as I am concerned, in the near future I expect to make a speech on the floor of this House and present evidence which will indicate that some of these sanctimonious, pseudo Republicans who ought to be candidates on the Democratic ticket could well investigate their own elections.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. SABATH. I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, it seems to me the gentleman from Wisconsin, due to his new alignment, has been weaned away from the honest principles that he formerly advocated and is given from time to time to make rash and amusing charges. Not only does he charge the Democrats with the panic for which his Republican Party is responsible and which they brought about, but he even charges his former coworkers who remained honest to the principle of progressive policies with dishonesty. It is to be regretted that such a sincere wet as the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] should have gone astray so far.

For instance, in his own State, if I am not mistaken, there was an election in November and his candidate for governor was badly defeated, and a progressive wet who has the sympathy of the Democrats of Wisconsin has been elected by a tremendous majority in that State.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I can not yield. I will yield later on.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The wet candidate for governor was defeated in Wisconsin and a dry elected.

Mr. SABATH. If that is true, the gentleman's influence in Wisconsin is not as great since he parted company with the progressives and joined the reactionaries; but surely he will not charge the defeat of his former governor to the fact that he was a wet, and must concede that his defeat was due to his alignment with Hoover's administration. But that in



itself is not of such importance. The one I am interested in is the gentleman from Wisconsin, whom I have admired for his courageous and able crusade against prohibition. Therefore, I regret and feel that it comes with mighty poor grace from that stalwart—now standpat—Republican from Wisconsin to criticize his former progressive Republican colleagues. Having the friendship I have for him, I deeply regret that the gentleman from Wisconsin has not remained true to his former associates and the progressive policies he formerly advocated, and I do hope that within a very short space of time he will come to realize the mistake he has made and return into the fold of the real, honest Democrats who sometimes, unfortunately, run on a Republican ticket as progressives, but who aid the cause of Democracy and the people, whom the Democratic Party is at all times trying to relieve, aid, and assist.

Now, as to charging the Democratic Party with this panic. I feel that this charge is due to his illness, as it must have affected his memory and knowledge of conditions, as he seems to forget the ones who are really responsible for these panicky conditions, namely, the Republican Party, and here, in a measure, I agree with him, the entry of prohibition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. BLACK. Does not the gentleman realize that the gentleman from Wisconsin is God's Christmas gift to Hoover?

Mr. SABATH. During these trying times most any contribution is gracefully received. But I feel that it is of only short duration, as I know that he can not feel at home in these—to him, strange—yes, foreign—environments.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin should know that the Republican Party, of which he is now one of the leaders, is responsible, as it has failed to act and has failed to legislate to relieve conditions. Notwithstanding that they have a majority in the House, a majority in the Senate, and a Republican President. They have failed to adopt measures and legislation that would have prevented the crash and the panic, as the President in his message himself admits. If they had been true to the pledges they gave the people, they would have stopped the New York Wall Street gambling. They would have stopped short selling on the New York Stock Exchange, and could have, and would have, again brought back the confidence of the people of the United States. They could have easily adopted or secured action from the Federal Reserve Board which should have made eligible for rediscount municipal bonds, finance corporation paper, and mortgages given by home owners for rediscount purposes, thereby saving not only hundreds of thousands of homes and farms now being foreclosed but also hundreds of banks from bankruptcy and receiverships and relieving the strain of the seven to eight thousand banks which, due to the high New York financiers and manipulators, and the failure of the administration to properly act, have been driven into nearly unbearable situations. There is no question in my mind that they could have stopped the tremendous destruction of property and lives throughout the entire United States. [Applause.] Therefore, the gentleman from Wisconsin must wake up and realize and familiarize himself with conditions, and place the responsibility where it properly belongs, on the Republican Party, of which he is now a member, and on the Wall Street element which dictates its policies. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### POSTING OF NOTICES OF PETITIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10672) to amend the naturalization laws in respect of posting of notices of petitions for citizenship.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 5 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. The clerk of the court shall, if the petitioner requests it at the time of filing the petition for citizenship, issue a subpoena for the witnesses named by such petitioner to appear upon the day set for the final hearing, but in case such witnesses can not be produced upon the final hearing other witnesses may be summoned upon notice to the Bureau of Naturalization, in such manner and at such time as the Commissioner of Naturalization, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may by regulation prescribe."

SEC. 2. So much of section 6 of such act, as amended, as reads "and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least 90 days have elapsed after filing and posting the notice of such petition" is amended to read as follows: "and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least 90 days have elapsed after filing of such petition."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### MONUMENT TO WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT AT MANILA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was Senate Joint Resolution 177, to provide for the erection of a monument to William Howard Taft at Manila, P. I.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if any plan or design of the proposed monument has been considered?

Mr. LUCE. Not so far as I know.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Of course, it would be approved by the Fine Arts Commission, as the bill provides?

Mr. LUCE. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. That is something, anyhow.

Mr. DYER. May I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether the funds to erect this monument will come out of the Treasury of the United States or out of the treasury of the Philippine Islands?

Mr. LUCE. They will come out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman make some statement as to the basis on which it is determined that \$35,000 will be adequate for a fitting monument to the former Governor of the Philippines, the former President of the United States, and the late Chief Justice of the United States? On what does the gentleman base that estimate of \$35,000?

Mr. LUCE. Simply on the experience of the committee in dealing with things of this sort.

Mr. STAFFORD. What kind of a monument do you contemplate erecting in honor of the former Governor of the Philippines, the former President of the United States, and the late Chief Justice of the United States?

Mr. LUCE. I am not aware that there has been any thought given to the nature of the monument.

Mr. STAFFORD. What does the gentleman say as to the kind of a monument which can be erected for \$35,000? If we are going to erect any monument, we ought to erect a monument that will be fitting to the man, and \$35,000 would not go very far these days.

Mr. LUCE. That is certainly true but the judgment of the Fine Arts Commission commends itself to the Committee on the Library, and inasmuch as the Fine Arts Commission always consults the Committee on the Library and gives it an opportunity to share in a decision upon any of these things the general authority here given would seem to be ample.



Mr. STAFFORD. We can, perhaps, erect just a statue for \$35,000 with a suitable pedestal, but if we are going to erect a monument, we should erect one in proper style.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. The gentleman knows, of course, it will have to be a very small affair.

Mr. STAFFORD. Very small for \$35,000.

Mr. PATTERSON. Will my friend from Wisconsin yield to me a moment?

Mr. STAFFORD. Pardon me a moment. I think if we are going to present to the people of the Philippines a statue in memory of the great man who did so much to heal the breach that existed shortly after we took possession of those islands, we ought to provide ample means to do it, and \$35,000 will not be sufficient.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. And it is also to include transportation.

Mr. STAFFORD. Thirty-five thousand dollars will not be an approach to it.

I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice so that the Committee on the Library may consider an amount that will be adequate to erect a proper and fitting memorial to the distinguished public services of the former Governor of the Philippines and the former President and Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I want to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that I have taken that question up with the Fine Arts Commission and I expect a reply from them on that very point. I dictated the letter yesterday.

Mr. STAFFORD. I understand from the gentleman from New York that he has taken this question up with the Fine Arts Commission as to what character of monument can be erected with this limit of appropriation, and I think if we are going to present a monument to the Philippine people in commemoration of the worthy work of William Howard Taft, it should be a really fitting one. We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on post-office buildings, and so let us do this work as the United States Government should do it.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the gentleman's request be withheld for a moment, simply that I may say that I personally should not have the slightest objection to whatever increase in this sum appeals to the judgment of the House. It was the opinion of the committee that this would be adequate to the needs. If the House thinks otherwise, the Committee on the Library will be grateful.

Mr. PATTERSON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LUCE. Certainly.

Mr. PATTERSON. Has any request come from the Philippine Islands, or did anybody appear before the committee making this request? I notice the report does not mention that the Philippine people are requesting this money.

Mr. LUCE. I do not recall the source of the request. The bill had passed the Senate and approved itself to your committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be passed over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

#### MEDALS OF HONOR AND AWARDS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, ETC.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12922) providing for medals of honor and awards to Government employees for distinguished service in science or for voluntary risk of life and health beyond the ordinary risks of duty.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman reserve his objection a moment?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 769 (H. R. 11368), to fix the annual compensation of the secretary of the Territory of Alaska, and to vacate the proceedings thereunder. The objection has been withdrawn in order that I may be permitted to ask that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 769 and to vacate the proceedings had thereunder. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the bill may go over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### CLAIM OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIAN NATIONS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3165) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, consider, and report upon a claim of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Nations or Tribes for fair and just compensation for the remainder of the leased-district lands.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may go over without prejudice. I have not had time to examine it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### USE OF OSAGE FUNDS FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13132) authorizing the use of Osage funds for attorneys' fees and expenses of litigation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me the first question that will be raised will be whether or not the act of March 3, 1921, is constitutional—whether Congress had the power to extend the time after the previous bill granting 25 years of life to the particular lease.

Mr. LEAVITT. Of course, Congress has taken that action.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] wants to look into it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I have not had time to study this bill. It was only brought to my attention to-day, and I want to ask the gentleman from Montana whether there will be any amendment offered to the bill or whether it will go through just as it is reported?

Mr. LEAVITT. It will go through just as reported, so far as the committee is concerned.

Mr. HASTINGS. In the title of the bill it refers to the use of the funds and in the bill itself you provide that this is authorized to be appropriated. You could authorize the use of it without any appropriation and I want to know whether we are going to have the double check against the use of this money. If we are not I am going to object to it when it comes up for consideration. If you will amend the title so it is authorized to be appropriated, and perhaps offer some other slight amendments, I would not have any objection; but I have not had an opportunity to study it and I join with the gentleman from Texas in asking that it go over without prejudice.

Mr. LEAVITT. If the gentleman will withhold that for a moment I would like to make a statement to the House about the bill. It is really an emergency matter.

Mr. HASTINGS. Let me ask whether any suit has been brought?



Mr. LEAVITT. Of course not, as yet, because the original date had not been reached when the restrictions on these lands would have been removed, but just as soon as the original date set in 1931 is reached, there are a great many white owners who have purchased surface rights from these Indians, including oil companies, who intend, according to the information of the committee, to begin suit against these Indians to take from the Indians the oil which lies under the surface.

Mr. HASTINGS. The gentleman knows that no man in this House will go further to protect the Indians than I will, but I do not like the language in line 16. I can understand easily that if this bill passes and the \$100,000 fee is provided for, some attorneys may persuade the Osage Council that it is for the interests of the tribe to bring a suit in order that they may get the attorney fees. If the act of 1921 or 1929 is called in question I will join with the gentleman from Montana, and everybody else in the House, to see that an adequate sum is placed at the disposal of the department to employ attorneys to defend the Osage Tribe.

Mr. LEAVITT. If this Congress adjourns without having passed such legislation they will have the Indians at their mercy.

Mr. HASTINGS. I am from the State of Oklahoma, and I will take the responsibility if the gentleman will allow it to go over so that we can analyze the language more carefully. All I want to know is that the Osage Tribe is adequately protected by this legislation.

Mr. LEAVITT. And this bill is to enable the attorneys to properly defend the Osage Council. It is in pursuance of the representations of the Osage Council.

Mr. HASTINGS. The gentleman knows that the Osage Council might be overreached by enterprising attorneys who want to be employed in this suit. Let me say to the gentleman from Montana that he may have no fear but that I will aid him in seeing that an adequate sum is placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior to defend every right that these Osage Indians have. We want to critically examine the language itself. The tribe is in my State and I think there is some added responsibility upon me in a matter of this kind, and I am unwilling that the bill should go through without a more careful examination.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I would like to ask the gentleman a question: This is anticipating litigation based upon the validity of an act of Congress?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Does it not become the duty of the Attorney General to defend the action?

Mr. HASTINGS. I have no objection to the employment of special counsel to do it in order that the Indians may be better protected.

I want to emphasize, as a member of the subcommittee, the fact that we appropriated \$259,000 out of the Osage Indians' fund to manage their affairs. Every dollar that is expended on behalf of the Osage Tribe comes out of their funds. We used to use their funds when there were 2,229 allottees getting ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum. The amount is now reduced to about one-tenth and yet we appropriate from their funds the extravagant sum of \$259,000. I accept criticism myself in part for it, but I think it is the duty of the House to more carefully protect the wards of the Government, and I am asking more time to carefully examine this bill.

Mr. LEAVITT. That is the purpose of this bill, to protect the wards of the Government in a very critical situation, because of laws that the Congress has enacted with reference to this tribe. These Indians are in the position of requiring the best lawyers that can be secured.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will not the gentleman consent to let the bill go over in order that we may more carefully examine the language? I am unwilling that the bill should be passed without a closer examination, and I ask that it go over without prejudice.

Mr. LEAVITT. Of course, Mr. Speaker, I can not object to having the bill go over without prejudice under the circumstances, but I call the gentleman's attention to the

fact that I introduced this bill on the 24th of last June, that it has been pending since that time, and that it was brought to the attention of the committee as an emergency matter in this session by the department charged with the welfare of these Indians, as a thing that must be done in this session. For that reason action was taken and the bill has been presented. Of course, I can not object to the request of the gentleman.

Mr. HASTINGS. It was introduced some six months ago, and, as yet, no suit has been brought.

Mr. LEAVITT. No suit could be brought until the expiration of the first period of restriction, which will be later in the year.

Mr. HASTINGS. That will be in the next three or four months?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. On March 3.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. When was the bill reported to the House?

Mr. LEAVITT. December 17.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Then the bill has been on the calendar only a short time.

Mr. HASTINGS. We took a recess for the holidays on the 20th of December. This bill did not go on the calendar until about the time we took that recess. I did not know that it was on the calendar until to-day. I am not satisfied with the language used in the bill. I have no hesitation in saying that I will go as far as anyone in having an adequate sum appropriated to protect these Indians, but I am not satisfied with the language in the bill. For that reason I join with others in asking that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will go over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

#### SITE FOR LOCKS AND DAM NO. 4, MONONGAHELA RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was House Joint Resolution 441, amending section 1 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1930, relating to the Monongahela River, Pa.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the provision relating to the Monongahela River, Pa., in section 1 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1930, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Monongahela River, Pa., in accordance with the report submitted in Rivers and Harbors Committee Document, No. 22, Seventieth Congress, second session: *Provided*, That the Chief of Engineers may, in his discretion, locate the new locks and dam above the existing structure and on such site as he may deem most desirable."

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

#### DISPOSITION OF UNPLATTED PORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT TOWN SITES ON IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14056) to amend the act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to authorize the disposition of unplatted portions of Government town sites on irrigation projects under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume that the gentleman will have no objection to limiting the time to five years within which the payment must be made, to conform to the original act? This amendatory act would grant to the Secretary of the Interior unlimited time in which to provide for terms of payment.



Mr. LEAVITT. I have no objection to such an amendment.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Did not the original act permit the sale of this property on the installment basis as well as for cash?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes; the general law has done so.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. That being so, why is this amendment necessary?

Mr. LEAVITT. Because we wrote into the particular law enacted last session the words "for cash" and it was found in experience that the areas could not be sold for cash.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. But the original law did provide for sale on the installment basis?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes; the general law.

Mr. STAFFORD. The installments to be paid within five years.

Mr. LEAVITT. I have no objection to such an amendment as the gentleman suggests.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think it is the intention of the committee to have this conform to the original act, and the original act limits it to five years.

Mr. LEAVITT. I have no objection to such an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1 of the act of March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to authorize the disposition of unplatted portions of Government town sites on irrigation projects under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and for other purposes" (45 Stat. L. 1522; U. S. C., Supp. III, title 43, sec. 571), be amended to read:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to appraise, and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, from time to time, under such terms as to time of payment as he may require, any or all of the unplatted portions of Government town sites created under the act of April 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 116), or any irrigation project constructed under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), or acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto: *Provided*, That any land so offered for sale and not disposed of may afterwards be sold, at not less than the appraised value, at private sale, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. Patents made in pursuance of such sale shall convey all the right, title, and interest of the United States in or to the land so sold."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, strike out the word "or" and insert the word "on."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 2, line 4, after the word "require," insert "but in no event for any period longer than five years."

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING AT FORT SAM HOUSTON

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4501) to authorize funds for the construction of a building at Fort Sam Houston.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a rather unusual proceeding. First we authorize the appropriation of certain money, and then appropriate it, and then there comes in a request asking for \$5,000 of the original appropriation to be expended for another purpose. Will the \$587,975, less the \$5,000 it is proposed to take away, be sufficient to complete the school and flying field at San Antonio?

Mr. WURZBACH. Whether that will complete the entire project?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. WURZBACH. Oh, no; not by several millions; but that is immaterial in the consideration of this bill. By transferring the \$5,000 that was originally appropriated for the housing of the equipment and radio-transmitter equipment at the new flying field to Fort Sam Houston, which is the old station at San Antonio, they will be able to consolidate the radio-transmitter equipment in one house at Fort Sam Houston to take care of not only the radio transmission at Fort Sam Houston but for all of the flying fields around San Antonio.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Why does not the gentleman bring in a bill simply authorizing \$5,000 to be appropriated for that purpose?

Mr. WURZBACH. Because there was an authorization made, as shown by the report of the Secretary of War, for \$30,000 for the housing of the radio-transmitter equipment at Fort Sam Houston.

It requires \$5,000. There was also an authorization made for housing similar equipment for new flying field, so it is in the interest of economy to consolidate these activities under one roof. This is a bill that was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Yes. It comes from the War Department.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That not to exceed \$5,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$587,975, appropriated for the new flying school and flying field at San Antonio, Tex., in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1928, approved May 29, 1928, in accordance with the authority contained in the act approved February 18, 1928, is hereby authorized to be made available for the construction of a building on the Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation, Tex., for housing radio transmitter equipment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That is the last of the bills eligible under the Consent Calendar.

#### ADDRESS BY HON. W. N. DOAK, SECRETARY OF LABOR

Mr. CABLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting an address delivered by Mr. Doak, Secretary of Labor, over the radio on January 4.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing an address delivered by the Secretary of Labor. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CABLE. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

My friends of the radio audience, it is a pleasure indeed, in the few minutes I have to speak to you, to mention something of my concept of the duties of the Secretary of Labor, and particularly to speak of some of the important phases of the department's activities.

The organic act of the Department of Labor enjoins the Secretary to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States—to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. Being in entire accord with these principles, I shall exert my best efforts to further the intent and purpose of the organic act.

The Secretary of Labor is empowered under the law to act as mediator and to appoint conciliators in labor disputes whenever, in his judgment, the interests of industrial peace require it to be done.

Other important duties and functions authorized and directed by law relate to supervision of the immigration and naturalization and related laws; statistics as to the conditions of labor, labor interests, and labor controversies; cooperation in the promotion of vocational education; the direction of matters relating to children and child life; the formulation and standardization of policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women who have to toil, the improvement of their working conditions, and advancement of their opportunities for profitable employment; the advancement and strengthening of the United States Employment Service—and other general functions.

For nearly a quarter of a century my activities have centered around the fostering of a better spirit of human relationship between the employer and the employed. The reward for sound reasoning between employers and employees is industrial peace. My every effort has been directed toward this worthy goal. In my opinion, there never was nor will there at any future time be any labor dispute that could not or can not be settled through nego-



tations without resort to conflict; that is, if the parties at interest will reason together and approach their problems in the proper spirit.

Ill-advised or peremptory conclusions on the part of either employer or employee retard progress and disturb our industrial tranquillity. Just as a nation is judged by the acts of its people so is industry and the labor employed therein judged by the nation. Labor problems are matters of public concern. As nearly 45,000,000 of our population are classed as gainfully employed, it becomes all the more important that the differences arising between employer and employee be settled jointly and in the right spirit.

We have just passed through a year which has been fraught with considerable unemployment and some distress and uneasiness among our wage earners, principally because of the effects of the world depression, which involved our Nation as well. In recent years new problems of intense human concern have presented themselves in the form of displaced workers through the rapid mechanization of industry, changing methods of mass production, and other complexities which are really symbols of our rapidly advancing civilization. Nevertheless, unless offset by equally advancing safeguards, looking to the welfare of our wage earners, these problems must give us grave concern.

The prosperity of America rests upon the prosperity of our workers. To keep our wage earners regularly employed at liberal wages should be our chief concern. To stabilize our rapid advancement and to safeguard, economically as well as otherwise, every member of our population is the goal toward which we have set our hearts. Encouraging proofs of our determination to achieve these aims are evidence in many ways as we turn our faces toward the new year.

Building construction programs in city, State, and Nation, inspired very largely by the National Government—through President Hoover's conferences, last autumn, with business, labor, and financial leaders, wherein it was agreed to do everything possible to maintain the existing wage rates—are outstanding examples which clearly show the zeal of Government and citizen to safeguard the public weal of our whole commonwealth.

Never has a President in our history taken such aggressive steps to assist labor through a great depression. Labor deserves such worthy consideration; labor appreciates these significant efforts, and others taken, on the part of our Chief Executive in the preservation of their interests. And labor, along with industry and finance, is doing its part to encourage and promote economic recovery and stabilization of our advanced civilization. It is a notable thing that for the first time in our history we should have passed a year in the midst of a gigantic national depression without strikes, lockouts, starvation, and public discord.

Never before have we had a great depression when it was not necessary for the police to clear the streets, for the governors to call out the militia, and in most great depressions, for the Federal Government to call out troops to preserve order. We have had scarcely a ripple in our social peace and it is the first time in all American history that a President has piloted the Nation through a year of major depression and preserved internal peace.

In every other depression wages have been reduced anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent or more. In all the major industries to-day, standards of wages hold fast because of agreements brought about by the President. In all European countries there is also depression and there is great unemployment, constant reductions of wages, many of them at the direct request of governments. And there is much social disorder. It is due to the President of the United States to-day that I present to you this contrasting picture between our country and those abroad, for it is the policies of our great President that have brought these results to the American people during the past year.

One of the most important steps in the development of American Government policy was the enactment of restrictive immigration legislation a few years ago. Its real advantages are not limited alone to our 115,000,000 citizens, but are extended also to the 7,000,000 aliens who have settled here, many of whom are in the process of becoming citizens by naturalization. Much has been said and written of the motives of men and women coming to the United States, but I think we can truthfully say that the pressure of economic circumstances or the ambition to gain more satisfactory material rewards has been the greatest factor in swelling our population by immigration.

Many years ago a few of our more progressive thinkers recognized the fact that the United States could not continue to absorb the surplus populations of European countries. The tide of immigration reached its height shortly before the World War, when a single year brought us as many as 1,200,000 new arrivals. Their coming complicated our social life and increased our great economic and political problems. After the World War we very wisely decided to restrict the numbers of persons entitled to admission. It is impossible to estimate what might have occurred if this decision had not been made. To-day we are admitting considerably less than 200,000 annually, and most of these are persons who have some family ties already long established in our country. It is especially in times of unemployment, such as the present, that we can express our gratitude to those leaders who brought about this restriction of immigration.

This policy means a direct lessening of competition in the labor market. It affects each home. We realize this especially when we consider the rapid development of labor-saving machinery and modern productive methods.

My conviction is that by strict limitation and a wise selection of immigration we can make America stronger in every way, hastening the day when our population shall be more homogeneous. Such a policy gives assurance to our working people that their jobs will be safe and secure from competition of hands imported from abroad.

The United States Employment Service, even with its present limited appropriations, is the principal Federal agency which is ever seeking to bring the man and the job together. In times such as these through which we are now passing, when the job-getting instrumentalities of the Nation are scarcely sufficient to keep a steady line of men and women moving through the employment gates to gainful labor, the value of a Federal employment service can not be fully measured.

This service could well be expanded and extended. Many job-finding problems arise daily, coming from immigration, population changes, and from the yearly employment maturity of some 2,000,000 boys and girls. They arise also from worthy specific needs, such as those of war veterans or other special groups, who stand in need of assistance. Economic changes, particularly, give rise to heavy demands upon this valuable Federal service. It is our hope that many of the job-finding problems may be met nationally by a Federal employment service, properly equipped, adequately financed, and adapted to the increasing demands properly made upon it from every State in our Union.

In conclusion permit me to leave you with these three thoughts: To stabilize our economic advancement and to safeguard and make secure every citizen and home is our goal.

Regular employment and the prosperity of our workers are requisite to a nation economically progressive.

Peace in industry attained and maintained by mutual conference and confidence of the parties at interest is a practical objective.

My friends, good night.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 14446) to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Prairie du Chien, Wis. This is an emergency measure, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, what is the emergency if you have not done anything for three years?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. The construction of the bridge has begun. We are only asking an extension for one year. The time fixed by the law will expire on March 7, 1931, therefore the bridge can not be completed within the period fixed. The delay was due at first to the difficulty of selling bonds. We all know what the market conditions have been for several years. There was also difficulty subsequently in finding a reliable company that would finance the project, but this was overcome when the Prairie du Chien Bridge Co. was able to enter into terms with the Florida Bros. & Co., of Osceola, Ark. There was also some delay because of difference of views as to the exact place upon which the bridge should cross the river between Prairie du Chien and McGregor. These difficulties have now all been overcome, and if this franchise is extended there will be \$800,000 available for construction during the next six months. This means much in the solution of the local unemployment problem. We are only asking, therefore, this extension in order that all parties may know that there is no question about the legal right of parties interested to go on with the work.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. You have actually commenced digging and building?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Two piers, together with the large anchor foundations on the Iowa side; complete excavation of the large east anchor on the Prairie du Chien shore; all piling driven in excavation and machinery set up on ground ready to pour this anchor. The island right of way has been cleared, the timber and stumps removed, engineering and legal fees and printing of bonds paid for.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman state what kind of a bridge this is?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. It is a toll bridge.

Mr. DYER. A private toll bridge?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. A private toll bridge.



Mr. DYER. I am unalterably opposed to toll bridges.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. But the gentleman is not opposed to a private toll bridge after money has been invested, Congress having consented. The War Department has agreed to the extension. The Department of Agriculture, in their report, state there is no objection. In good faith we have to allow them to complete the bridge now. I trust the gentleman will not object.

Mr. DYER. I shall not object, but I desire to state that I am unalterably opposed to toll bridges, and if this were just bringing the bill up, unless I had an opportunity to get more information, I certainly would object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, at or near the city of Prairie du Chien, Wis., authorized to be built by J. H. Peacock, F. G. Bell, S. V. Taylor, E. C. Amann, and C. E. Ferris, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, by an act of Congress approved March 7, 1928, is hereby extended one year from March 7, 1931.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—ANNUAL REPORT OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Civil Service.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 5, 1931.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 710)

The SPEAKER laid before the House a further message from the President, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered printed, with the illustrations.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am transmitting herewith for the consideration of Congress the final report of the Yellowstone National Park Boundary Commission on an inspection of areas involved in the proposed adjustment of the southeast, south, and southwest boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park, made pursuant to Public Resolution No. 94, Seventieth Congress, approved February 28, 1929.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 5, 1931.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. STEAGALL (at the request of Mr. HILL of Alabama), on account of illness; and

To Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. EATON of New Jersey), on account of death of mother.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on December 22, 1930, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 15359. An act making an additional appropriation to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929.

THE LATE HON. DAVID J. O'CONNELL

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, sadly do I call the attention of the House to the death of our beloved comrade, DAVE

O'CONNELL. No better indication of his make-up could be offered than at this time to refer to him as "DAVE O'CONNELL," for not as "Mr. O'CONNELL" but as "DAVE O'CONNELL" he was known and held in high esteem by every Member of this House and its officials.

He served approximately 10 years in this Chamber; 10 years of fine, humanitarian service; 10 years of constructive effort to better the conditions of his fellow men.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 327

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, a Representative from the State of New York.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 6, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Tuesday, January 6, 1931, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

#### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10 a. m.)

Independent offices appropriation bill.

District of Columbia appropriation bill.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

745. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on Wallkill River, N. Y. and N. J. (H. Doc. No. 704); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

746. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Jeremy Creek, S. C., with a view to providing an approach to McClellanville, and of Jeremy Creek, S. C., from Morrison's Landing to Graham's factory; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

747. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill for the relief of A. J. Segel; to the Committee on Claims.

748. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize appropriations for construction, alteration, and remodeling of buildings and installations at San Juan and Henry Barracks, P. R., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

749. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize an appropriation for the preservation and repair of historical fortifications at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

750. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire 75 acres of land, more or less, in the vicinity of and for use in connection with the present military reservation at Fort Ringgold, Tex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

751. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, relating to the method of promotion of officers recommended for promotion by a line selection board; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.



752. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a bill to amend sections 1 and 7 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

753. A letter from the Secretary of Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill extending the bankruptcy laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

754. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation pertaining to the Legislative Establishment, United States Senate, for the fiscal year 1931, in the sum of \$10,000 (H. Doc. No. 707); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

755. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency covering the activities of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1930; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

756. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, amounting to \$45,000,000, for the fiscal year 1931, to remain available until June 30, 1932, for the purpose of making advances or loans to farmers as contemplated by the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930 (H. Doc. No. 706); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

757. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations pertaining to the legislative establishment, Library of Congress, for the fiscal year 1932, in the sum of \$26,500 (H. Doc. No. 705); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

758. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations, as follows: For the United States-Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, fiscal years 1931 and 1932, \$192,000; for the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, fiscal years 1931 and 1932, \$135,000; fiscal year 1931, \$500,000; amounting in all to \$827,000 (H. Doc. No. 702); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

759. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations pertaining to the legislative establishment under the Architect of the Capitol for the fiscal year 1932 in the sum of \$5,000 (H. Doc. No. 703); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

760. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the estimates of appropriations for the United States Shipping Board and Merchant Fleet Corporation contained in the Budget for the fiscal year 1932, in addition to the amendment transmitted on December 18, 1930 (H. Doc. No. 697; H. Doc. No. 709); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

761. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report showing the officers of the Government who were delinquent in rendering or transmitting their accounts to the proper offices in Washington during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

762. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting provision under the item of the appropriation Arming, Equipping, and Training the National Guard and carried in the War Department appropriation act, fiscal year 1930, approved February 28, 1929 (H. Doc. No. 708); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. WOOD: Committee on Appropriations. H. J. Res. 447. A joint resolution making an appropriation to carry out the

provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930; without amendment (Rept. No. 2175). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TEMPLE: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. J. Res. 416. A joint resolution to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the expenses of participation by the United States in the International Exposition of Colonial and Overseas Countries to be held at Paris, France, in 1931; without amendment (Rept. No. 2177). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WOOD: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 15592. A bill making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for prior fiscal years, to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2178). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BARBOUR: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 15593. A bill making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2179). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. JOHNSON of Nebraska: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5046. A bill for the relief of Capt. Asa G. Ayer; with amendment (Rept. No. 2172). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BOX: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6726. A bill for the relief of Lehde & Schoenhut; with amendment (Rept. No. 2173). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHRISTGAU: Committee on Claims. H. R. 10513. A bill for the relief of Ralph LaVern Walker; with amendment (Rept. No. 2174). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Accounts. H. Res. 312. A resolution to pay Elizabeth Robinson, widow of William Robinson, late an employee of the House, six months' compensation and \$250 to defray the funeral expenses of said William Robinson (Rept. No. 2176). Ordered to be printed.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 13611) granting an increase of pension to Emma Teagarden; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 15409) for the relief of John Joseph Ames; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 15589) to provide for the payment to veterans of the cash-surrender value of their adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SELVIG: A bill (H. R. 15590) providing for the sale of Chippewa Indian land to the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 15591) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Brainerd, Minn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 15592) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for prior years,



to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 15593) making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 15594) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mahoning River at Edinburg, Lawrence County, Pa.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURTNESS: A bill (H. R. 15595) to place an embargo on certain agricultural products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 15596) to authorize the Secretary of War to construct a water main to Selfridge Field, Mich.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 15597) to amend section 307 of the tariff act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 15598) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Mound City, Ill.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 15599) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Miamisburg, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 15600) to regulate the discharge of water from certain reservoirs at the headwaters of the upper Mississippi River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 15601) to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Poplar, Mont., in the extension of the high-school building to be available to Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15602) to enable coordinated Federal effort to meet emergencies caused by forest-destroying insects and diseases; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also (by departmental request), a bill (H. R. 15603) to extend the restrictive period against alienation, lease, mortgage, or other encumbrance of any interest of restricted heirs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also (by departmental request), a bill (H. R. 15604), to amend the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats. 325), entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the year ending June 30, 1907"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 15605) to amend section 501 of the World War adjusted compensation act, approved May 19, 1924; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 15606) authorizing the purchase of land and construction of a building for a radio station near Grand Island, Nebr.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 15607) to prohibit the importation of certain articles of merchandise from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 15608) to authorize the modification of the boundary line between the Panama Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 15609) to amend section 115a of an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 15610) to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Los Angeles, State of California; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. HOPE: A bill (H. R. 15611) to require the marking of imported petroleum and petroleum products and the manufactured products thereof made in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 15612) to extend the benefits of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930, to producers of citrus fruit in frost-stricken areas of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARLEY: A bill (H. R. 15613) providing for an examination and survey of Coney Island Creek, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 15614) to provide for the suspension of immigration of aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SELVIG: A bill (H. R. 15615) to promote the public health of all who are engaged in the service or defense of the United States in the Army and Navy and all of the Government, and to encourage the dairy industry in the interest of the general welfare; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 15616) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of a building at Selfridge Field; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GLOVER: A bill (H. R. 15617) to aid agricultural-extension work in the drought-stricken areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 15618) to amend the grain futures act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REID of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 15619) to amend the act entitled "An act for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H. R. 15620) to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the Thirteenth National Convention of the American Legion at Detroit, Mich., during the month of September, 1931; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 15621) to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 15622) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the sesquicentennial celebration to be held at Yorktown, Va., in October, 1931; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD: Resolution (H. Res. 328) for investigation of charges made by Chairman McFADDEN, of Banking and Currency Committee, regarding alleged control of the New York branch of the Federal reserve by international bankers; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WOOD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 447) making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 448) providing for the participation of the United States in A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) to be held at Chicago, Ill., in 1933, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 449) authorizing the appropriation of \$25,000,000 for temporary post-office work; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BURTNESS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 450) authorizing a new administration building at Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 109, at Fargo, N. Dak.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BLANTON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 451) authorizing and directing Federal land banks to suspend and withhold foreclosure of any mortgage securing a loan made by such bank in what is known as the drought area of the United States where because of crop failure the borrower is unable to make payment of interest or principal due, and to



provide for redemption of any such lands foreclosed since April 1, 1930; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JONES of Texas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 452) authorizing and directing the Farm Board to establish and maintain a rate-adjustment division for the benefit of agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the municipal government of San Jacinto, Masbate, P. I., voicing the sentiment of every Filipino against the appointment of Nicholas Roosevelt as vice Governor General of the Philippines; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 15623) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth E. Preble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15624) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Harrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 15625) granting an increase of pension to Adda Laura Morrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 15626) for the relief of W. Barnard Bates; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOYLAN: A bill (H. R. 15627) for the relief of Charles Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 15628) granting a pension to Sarah A. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H. R. 15629) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Colvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANFIELD: A bill (H. R. 15630) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHALMERS: A bill (H. R. 15631) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca V. Ogden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 15632) for the relief of Walter Aaronson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 15633) granting an increase of pension to Meta Tellkamp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOKE: A bill (H. R. 15634) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Nichols; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRADDOCK: A bill (H. R. 15635) granting a pension to Arthur Pate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15636) granting a pension to Galena B. Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 15637) granting a pension to Maud Patterson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CROWTHER: A bill (H. R. 15638) for the relief of Lee M. Allen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 15639) granting a pension to Almon O. Watson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15640) granting a pension to Mary E. Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15641) granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Stowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 15642) for the relief of Columbia Casualty Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DRIVER: A bill (H. R. 15643) for the relief of A. J. Stotts; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 15644) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EATON of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 15645) granting an increase of pension to Melissa A. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EATON of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 15646) for the relief of Theresa Alloway; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 15647) granting a pension to William Murrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 15648) relating to 50,000 inches of the waters of the Colorado River for the irrigation of lands in townships in Riverside County, State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FINLEY: A bill (H. R. 15649) granting a pension to Nancy Triplet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15650) granting a pension to Mary French; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15651) granting a pension to Josephine Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15652) granting a pension to William B. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15653) granting a pension to Nannie M. Brock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15654) granting a pension to Fred Sandlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15655) granting an increase of pension to Edward Hail; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15656) granting an increase of pension to George W. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15657) granting a pension to Frank Broyles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15658) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Lloyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 15659) continuing the employment of Edward Augustine Savoy; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 15660) granting a pension to Mayme Gienandt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15661) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Raser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15662) granting an increase of pension to Sibbia A. Brotherton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15663) granting a pension to James F. Deal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15664) granting a pension to Katherine R. Brink; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15665) for the relief of heirs of Warren C. Vesta; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 15666) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjudicate the claims of F. A. McConnell, Fred Amyx, H. A. Pugh, and W. E. Lively; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 15667) for the relief of John M. Whitson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 15668) for the relief of Willie B. Cleverly; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15669) for the relief of the estate of Marcellino M. Gilmette; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GUYER: A bill (H. R. 15670) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 15671) granting a pension to Clara E. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 15672) for the relief of Willard L. Coppernoll; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15673) for the sale of certain lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HESS: A bill (H. R. 15674) granting a pension to Irene Wilkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15675) granting a pension to Florence Tebbenhoff; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOGG of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 15676) granting an increase of pension to Alma Niedhammer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15677) granting a pension to Catherine Keyser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOOPER (with accompanying papers): A bill (H. R. 15678) granting a pension to Ida M. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



By Mr. HOPE: A bill (H. R. 15679) granting a pension to Alvesta Otto; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 15680) granting a pension to Nan A. Benson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15681) granting a pension to Mollie Bouldin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 15682) for the relief of Mellie Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 15683) granting an increase of pension to Ollie Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENDALL of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 15684) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Walter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 15685) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Fields; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15686) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 15687) to authorize the issuance of a patent to certain lands in the State of Montana to Florence Kerr Facey; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15688) for the relief of Joseph J. Pickett; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LETTS: A bill (H. R. 15689) for the relief of John M. Norton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 15690) granting an increase of pension to Maria R. Horton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 15691) granting a pension to George E. Ryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15692) granting a pension to Annie Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15693) granting a pension to Jesse C. Huey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15694) for the relief of Anna H. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15695) authorizing the Secretary of War to award the congressional medal of honor to Joseph A. Minturn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15696) for the relief of Raymond D. Woods; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15697) for the relief of Ruby F. Voiles; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 15698) granting a pension to Scott Westfall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGRADY: A bill (H. R. 15699) granting an increase of pension to Margaret R. Geisinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 15700) granting a pension to Martha Shipman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15701) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Cossairt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15702) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 15703) granting a pension to Sarah Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15704) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Manterstock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MENGES: A bill (H. R. 15705) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 15706) granting a pension to Alice G. Talbot; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MICHENER: A bill (H. R. 15707) for the relief of Lewis W. Burden; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 15708) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Griffith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 15709) granting a pension to Lucinda Bratcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15710) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hodge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOREHEAD: A bill (H. R. 15711) for the relief of John Lester Ritchey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15712) making appropriation to restore water of high mineral content on land owned and controlled by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 15713) granting an increase of pension to Myra Bilyen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 15714) granting a pension to Annie Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15715) granting a pension to Sarah Hayter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 15716) granting an increase of pension to Dorleskia J. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15717) granting a pension to Mary Ella Holcomb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15718) granting a pension to Mary E. Dixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15719) granting a pension to Julia Coward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 15720) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. McWilliams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 15721) granting a pension to Jane Carr Wood; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15722) authorizing payment of compensation to Annie Hiscock; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 15723) granting an increase of pension to Alice D. Janes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SEIBERLING: A bill (H. R. 15724) granting a pension to Sarah Penberty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15725) granting a pension to Samuel Puff Bailey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15726) granting a pension to Effie Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 15727) for the relief of George B. Amann; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15728) for the relief of Lars W. Larson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15729) for the relief of John A. Nehmer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15730) for the relief of William Lechner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15731) granting an increase on pension to John F. Kopczynski; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15732) granting an increase of pension to Leroy Palmer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15733) granting a pension to Delia E. Curtis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15734) granting a pension to Mollie Withrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15735) granting a pension to Carl H. Ziebell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15736) granting a pension to Elizabeth Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15737) granting a pension to John Joseph Poczeker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15738) granting a pension to Hakon B. Duee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15739) granting a pension to James H. Forrest; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15740) granting a pension to Charles W. Hanna; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15741) granting a pension to Merle W. Richards; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15742) granting a pension to John Mienkowski; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15743) granting a pension to David L. Wiltgen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15744) for the relief of Albert Janik; to the Committee on Military Affairs.



By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 15745) granting an increase of pension to Melissa M. Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15746) granting an increase of pension to Maria F. West; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15747) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Morrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15748) granting an increase of pension to Octavia Partlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 15749) granting a pension to Annie E. Leavitt (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 15750) granting an increase of pension to Rosa Craig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 15751) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 15752) granting a pension to Ella D. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 15753) granting a pension to Mary I. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 15754) granting a pension to Sarah V. Dent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELCH of California: A bill (H. R. 15755) for the relief of John C. McCann; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 15756) granting a pension to Harriet Trombly; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mrs. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 15757) granting a pension to George Leo Haight; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15758) for the relief of Isaac Pierce; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 15759) granting an increase of pension to Susan J. Waldo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15760) granting an increase of pension to Annie C. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 15761) granting an increase of pension to Malissa J. Boyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 15762) granting an increase of pension to Emily Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15763) granting an increase of pension to Ida I. Secor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YATES: A bill (H. R. 15764) granting an increase of pension to Susie Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 15765) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

8341. Petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, urging the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States to take steps for the protection of American political institutions and economic interest; to the Committee on Communist Propaganda.

8342. Petition of citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging the passage of House bill 7884, prohibiting vivisection of animals; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8343. Petition of Florida League of Municipalities, urging Congress of the United States to enact legislation to authorize the immediate issuance of employment bonds to an ultimate total of \$1,000,000,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8344. Petition of National Council Travelers Salemen's Association, unanimously indorsing the President's program to combat the economic depression, and advocated that the President call a national conference of industries, or to appoint a commission of outstanding representatives of busi-

ness, for the purpose of reviewing the operations of existing laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8345. By Mr. ALDRICH: Petitions of nine residents of the second congressional district of Rhode Island, urging passage of House bill 7884; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8346. By Mr. BARBOUR: Resolutions adopted by Teachers' Institute of Tulare County, Calif., and Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Exeter, Calif., urging enactment of legislation for Federal supervision of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8347. Also, resolution adopted by Gen. Wesley Merritt Camp, No. 91, United Spanish War Veterans, Hanford, Calif., urging passage of House bills 9333 and 9933, providing travel pay for Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippines beyond the period of their enlistment; to the Committee on War Claims.

8348. By Mr. CHALMERS: Resolution adopted by the city council of Toledo, Ohio, urging the American Legion, Department of Ohio, the United States Senators from Ohio, and Congressman from the ninth congressional district of Ohio to use all means at their disposal to promote and further the immediate passage of legislation providing that veterans of the World War shall at once receive the benefits of the national adjusted compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8349. By Mr. CHIPERFIELD: Petition of Verne R. Jackson and others, urging payment of adjusted-compensation certificates at face value; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8350. By Mr. CRAMTON: Petition signed by Maynard Brannick and nine other residents of Sanilac County, Mich., urging passage of the McLeod bill for cash payment of World War adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

8351. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of the Associated Cooperage Industries of America, urging an amendment to the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture of light wines and beer, and the prompt yearly issuance of permits for the manufacture of medicinal whisky, which would give work to many of our citizens and help to alleviate the unemployment situation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8352. By Mr. EATON of Colorado: Resolution adopted by the Rocky Mountain Association of Petroleum Geologists, relative to cooperation of the States and the United States for publication of bulletins and reports of the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines, and also relative to an increase in appropriations for these bureaus to enable them to publish promptly the results of their investigations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

8353. By Mr. EVANS of California: Petition signed by John P. Jones and approximately 10 others, urging the passage of House bill 7884; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8354. Also, petition signed by Canby A. Seamens and 29 others, favoring further immigration restrictions; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8355. By Mr. FRENCH: Petition of Union Sunday School, Lewiston, Idaho, urging enactment of a law for the Federal supervision of motion pictures establishing higher standards before production for films that are to be licensed for interstate and international commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8356. Also, petition of war mother of World War, Lewiston, Idaho, urging enactment of a law for the Federal supervision of motion pictures establishing higher standards before production for films that are to be licensed for interstate and international commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8357. Also, petition of Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Lewiston, Idaho, urging enactment of law for the Federal supervision of motion pictures establishing higher standards before production for films that are to be licensed for interstate and international commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8358. By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: Petition of citizens of various towns and cities in Oklahoma, asking for cash



payment of World War veterans' adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8359. Also, petition of Erwin McDowell, Grand Army of the Republic Circle, indorsing House bill 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8360. Also, petition of 300 petroleum producers in the "small-well" area of northeastern Oklahoma, seeking imposition of protective tariff on petroleum; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8361. Also, petition of Women's Moderation Union, asking modification of prohibition laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8362. Also, petition of Woman's Bible Class, Enid, Okla., indorsing House bill 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8363. Also, petition of postal employees at Hominy, Okla., protesting against continuance of postal survey; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

8364. Also, petition of Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, indorsing and supporting work of the Federal Farm Board; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8365. Also, petition of Chippewa-Broadway Business Association, indorsing House bill 19266; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8366. Also, petition of Val J. Peter, publisher Oklahoma Staats-Zeitung, in opposition to House Joint Resolution 427; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8367. Also, petition of Military Order of the World War, indorsing various patriotic measures and legislation for the welfare of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and allied services; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

8368. Also, petition of Woman's Club of Enid, Okla.; Woman's Missionary Society, University Place Church, Enid, Okla.; Hillerman Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Enid, Okla.; Waukomis Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Waukomis, Okla.; indorsing House bill 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8369. Also, petition of Associated Cooperage Industries of America to amend the Volstead Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8370. By Mr. HALE: Petition of New England Anti-Vivisection Society, Boston, Mass., by Wegia H. H. Tracy, executive secretary, signed by 156 registered voters of the first congressional district of New Hampshire, in support of House bill 7884, recommending favorable consideration of same, as reported by the committee without qualification or amendment; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8371. Also, petition of New England Anti-Vivisection Society, of Boston, Mass., by Miss Lois Drew Beck, chairman at large, signed by 133 registered voters of the first congressional district of New Hampshire, in support of House bill 7884, recommending that it do pass without qualification or amendment; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8372. By Mr. HICKEY: Petition of Willis W. MacCorkle and other citizens of South Bend, Ind., to amend the World War veterans' adjusted compensation act, May 19, 1924, and to provide thereby for immediate cash redemption of soldiers' bonus certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8373. By Mr. HUDSON: Petition of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Leesville, S. C., urging the passage of House bill 9986, a bill to regulate the moving-picture industry of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8374. Also, petition of members of nine Michigan State organizations interested in child welfare, assembled under date of December 10, 1930, indorsing and urging favorable action on maternity aid and rural health service as embraced in Senate bills 255, 4738, 5440, and House bill 12995; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8375. By Mr. JOHNSON of Nebraska: Petition of the Nebraska Veterinary Medical Association, opposing the passage of House bill 7884; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8376. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Petition of Lufkin Chamber of Commerce, Lufkin, Tex., opposing railroad consolidations and mergers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8377. Also, petition of Stephen A. Graves Post, No. 307, American Legion, Kerens, Tex., urging payment of adjusted-service certificates issued to World War veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8378. Also, petition of Texas Academy of Science, indorsing House bill 9599; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8379. By Mr. KENDALL of Pennsylvania: Petition of sundry citizens of Fayette City, Pa., asking that Congress pass the necessary legislation to provide for the immediate payment of the adjusted-service certificates held by veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8380. By Mr. O'CONNOR of New York: Resolutions of the Women's Moderation Union, favoring legislation to end prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8381. By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: Petition of S. A. King and numerous other citizens of Wood County, Tex., urging the immediate passage of an immigration-restriction law barring all immigration of whatever character for a period of not less than two years as an aid to American labor and economic recovery, and urging the exclusion of Filipinos, Mexicans, and similar types, as well as Europeans; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8382. Also, petition of S. A. King and numerous other citizens of Wood County, Tex., asking for the passage of the Sparks-Capper bill which provides that aliens shall be excluded from the count of the whole number of persons in each State in apportioning Representatives among the several States according to their respective numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8383. By Mr. SELVIG: Petition of Dean E. P. Lyon, University of Minnesota Medical School, opposing passage of bill to prohibit experiments on dogs in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8384. Also, petition of Raymond A. Kent, president University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., opposing passage of bill to prohibit experiments on dogs in District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8385. By Mr. STONE: Petition signed by A. R. Smith, adjutant, and M. M. Klein, post commander, to compensate the ex-service men of the last World War for the adjusted-service certificates which were issued to compensate the soldiers for their services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8386. Also, petition signed by D. L. Ownsley, secretary, and 300 petroleum producers in the "small-well" area, urging protective tariff upon imported petroleum and its refined by-products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8387. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Clarion County, Pa., in favor of the immediate cash payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8388. Also, petition of citizens of Armstrong County, Pa., in favor of the immediate cash payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8389. Also, petition of citizens of Jefferson County, Pa., in favor of the immediate cash payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8390. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of H. H. Donaldson, 359 North Jefferson Avenue, Canonsburg, Pa., in support of legislation providing for the payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8391. Also, resolution of West Alexander Post, No. 656, American Legion, West Alexander, Pa., in support of the Patman adjusted compensation bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8392. Also, resolution of Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, indorsing the measures which have been presented to change the basis of representation in the House of Representatives from population to citizenship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



8393. By Mr. UNDERHILL: Petition of persons in favor of House bill 7884 for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8394. By Mr. WASON: Petition of 81 residents of the second congressional district of New Hampshire, advocating the passage of House bill 7884 for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8395. By Mr. WILLIAMS: Petition of North Texas Oil & Gas Co., protesting the importation of crude oil and its refined products into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8396. By Mr. YATES: Petition of Robert H. Streeper, commander, Madison County Council, the American Legion, Alton, Ill., and 500 members of the Madison County council, requesting the passage of legislation to make available payment in cash the insurance now held by former service men; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8397. Also, petition of Creroa Adams & Co., Thirty-sixth and Morgan Streets, Chicago, Ill., protesting the passage of any legislation that will increase the rate of postage on first-class mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

8398. Also, petition of Theodore Hoffman Post, No. 1769, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Effingham, Ill., through Wendell W. Harris, post adjutant, urging the passage of House bill 3493; to the Committee on the Ways and Means.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1931

(Legislative day of Monday, January 5, 1931)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian in executive session, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As in legislative session, the Senate, by unanimous consent, will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2231) to reserve certain lands on the public domain in Arizona for the use and benefit of the Papago Indians, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 4501. An act to authorize funds for the construction of a building at Fort Sam Houston;

H. R. 10264. An act to provide a preliminary examination of Waccamaw River, North and South Carolina, with a view to the control of its floods;

H. R. 10672. An act to amend the naturalization laws in respect of posting of notices of petitions for citizenship;

H. R. 10720. An act to authorize a preliminary examination of the French Broad River for the purpose of flood control;

H. R. 12094. An act to provide for conveyance of certain lands in the State of Alabama to vocational or other educational uses or to dispose of the lands upon condition that they shall be used for such purposes;

H. R. 12871. An act providing for the sale of isolated tracts in the former Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.;

H. R. 13053. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations to or in behalf of institutions conducted for the benefit of Indians;

H. R. 13276. An act to establish the Needles Rocks Wild Life Refuge;

H. R. 14056. An act to amend the act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to authorize the disposition of unplatted portions of Government town sites on irrigation projects under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and for other purposes";

H. R. 14446. An act to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Prairie du Chien, Wis.; and

H. J. Res. 441. Joint resolution amending section 1 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1930, relating to the Monongahela River, Pa.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Dill	Kendrick	Shortridge
Barkley	Fess	Keyes	Smoot
Bingham	Fletcher	King	Steck
Black	Frazier	McGill	Steiwer
Blease	George	McMaster	Swanson
Borah	Glass	McNary	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Glenn	Metcalf	Thomas, Okla.
Brock	Goff	Morrison	Trammell
Brookhart	Goldsborough	Morrow	Tydings
Broussard	Gould	Norbeck	Wagner
Bulkeley	Hale	Norris	Walcott
Capper	Harris	Nye	Walsh, Mass.
Caraway	Hastings	Oddie	Walsh, Mont.
Carey	Hayden	Partridge	Waterman
Connally	Hebert	Phipps	Watson
Copeland	Heflin	Ransdell	Wheeler
Couzens	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Williamson
Cutting	Johnson	Robinson, Ind.	
Dale	Jones	Sheppard	
Davis	Kean	Shiptead	

Mr. HASTINGS. My colleague the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. TOWNSEND] is necessarily detained from the Senate to-day. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. GOFF. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD] is necessarily absent from the Senate. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. COUZENS. My colleague the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is detained in Michigan on account of the funeral of the late minister to the Netherlands, Gerrit J. Diekema.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

As in legislative session,

### ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, submitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate, showing in detail the items of expense under proper appropriations, the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting the exact condition of all public moneys received, paid out, and remaining in his possession from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

### TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HON. FRANK L. GREENE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication:

ST. ALBANS, VT., January 3, 1931.

Mr. EDWIN P. THAYER,

Secretary of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. THAYER: May I ask you to convey to the Members of the United States Senate the sincere appreciation of myself and my family in this our greatest sorrow for their thoughtful consideration, expressed in the beautiful floral tribute sent in memory of my dear husband, FRANK L. GREENE.

Faithfully yours,

JESSIE R. GREENE.

### SENATOR FROM MONTANA

Mr. WHEELER presented the credentials of THOMAS J. WALSH, chosen a Senator from the State of Montana for the term commencing March 4, 1931, which were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF MONTANA,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
Helena.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 4th day of November, 1930, THOMAS J. WALSH was duly chosen by the qualified electors of